

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 16. APRIL 1st, 1808.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANCIENT GREEK DANCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

Dr. Beattie, in a letter to Mrs. Montague, says, "I have enclosed two papers; one is an epitaph, &c.; the other is a tune which you desired me to send you, and which, if it were what is pretended, would indeed be a very great curiosity; but I am apt to think that it has been composed in modern times, and even since the invention of the present musical system. Yet I have been told, by pretty good authority, that the Greeks believe it to be as ancient as the days of Theseus."* Lord Monboddo, having obtained a transcript of the same tune, wrote on the back of his copy the following memorandum: "A tune to which the Greeks at present dance, called *Romeka*. It imitates the winding of a labyrinth; and it is supposed to be that which Theseus brought from Crete to Greece, when he returned with Ariadne. It is mentioned by Homer in the *Shield*, as having been taught Ariadne by Dædalus. Plutarch also speaks of it in the life of Theseus, and Eustathius in his commentary upon Homer. It is danced upon all solemn occasions; and the person who leads the dance carries a handkerchief in his hand, representing the signal which Theseus was to make if he returned victorious. It begins very slow, increasing still in quickness, and then gradually sinking into a slow movement, as at the beginning."† I shall not presume either to assert or deny the antiquity of this tune; but I shall beg leave to observe, that a dance similar to the one described by Lord Monboddo was performed on the stage at Naples in 1621, and is still performed by the fishermen on the shores of the Mediterranean near that city. My authority is the author of an *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*.

VOL. III.

2 R

Having

* Vide an Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, LL.D. Vol. I. 285.

† Ibid. Vol. III. p. 246.

Having mentioned a dance which was performed at Naples during the representation of the *Crispo* of *Stefonio*, he adds, in a note, "From the description of this dance, I am induced to think it was unconnected with the tragedy, and only performed between the acts, like the modern ballet. I shall give the words of my authority. 'Una rappresentanza di ballo, imitante i giri del Laberinto, fu messa alla publica vista in Napoli nell' anno 1621, con applauso universale, allorchì rappresentossi la tragedia del *Crispo* composta dallo *Stefonio*.' *Descriz d' Ercolano*, p. 114. Here we may dimly discern a ballet or dramatic dance, founded upon the story of *Theseus* and *Ariadne*. It is a curious but a certain fact, that a dance of a similar figure is frequently performed at this day on the shore of the Mediterranean near Naples, by the fishermen and their families. Signora Angelica Kaufman, who had viewed this dance with the eye of a painter skilled in the antique, once observed to me, that she could discover in the gestures of the dancers several of the attitudes which we admire in the paintings found amongst the ruins of *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum*."*

If, Sir, it were not inconsistent with your plan, I could wish you would indulge your readers with a copy of the tune mentioned by Dr. Beattie (if a copy can now be obtained); and perhaps some future traveller in Italy may afford us an opportunity of comparing it with the tune to which the Neapolitan fishermen dance.

Before I quit this subject I shall transcribe another passage from the description of *Herculaneum* quoted above. "*Teseo*," says the author, "è creduto l'inventore delle strofe, e delle antistrofe in memoria degli intricati giri del Laberinto." He proceeds—"I canti, i balli, e i suoni erano le decorazioni della scena, che a noi sono pervenuti con vocabolo Inglese di contradanze, *Country Dances*, quasi invenzione degli Inglese contadini."†

* Walker, *Histor. Mem. on Ital. Tragedy*, p. 133.

† Veuuti, *delle Antichi d'Ercol.* p. 114.

I am, &c.

ZENO.

For the Athenæum.

JOSEPH OF NAZARETH, GRAND BURG-GRAVE OF BAVARIA!

FLEAT *Heraclitus*, an rideat *Democritus*? in attempting to speak of these "things," shall I laugh with *Democritus*, or weep with *Heraclitus*? they are so ridiculous and absurd on the one side; so lamentable and tragical on the other! *Burton's Anal. of Melancholy*, vol. ii. p. 514.

Pleasing as would have been the task to dwell on that eventful period in history, which comprehends the gradual propagation of the doctrines professed by the first reformers, and the successful issue of that

that glorious contest, in which reason trampled bigotry underfoot, yet have all these events been so ably and copiously detailed by former writers as to render it unnecessary to enlarge upon them on the present occasion; I shall therefore content myself to preface the curious document, which is the object of this communication, by observing, that whilst the natives of northern Europe were eagerly diffusing and gratefully participating in the benefits of a "simple, rational, and enlightened piety," their southern neighbours should seem to have evinced no less zeal in their pertinacious adherence to a faith, with little exception as impious, as it is delusive and preposterous in its constitution.

A melancholy instance of this blind bigotry which prevailed in the southern parts of Germany so late as the seventeenth century, is found in the *Election of Joseph of Nazareth, the foster father of Jesus Christ, to the dignity of Grand Burg-grave of Bavaria!!!* Were it not an event officially authenticated and existing on public record, well indeed might even the most credulous be tempted to reject it as the invention of some enemy of religion; well indeed might those, who are acquainted with the high state of civilization to which Bavaria has in our days attained, be justified in regarding as a daring fiction, what, alas! is a fact so notorious.

It was in the year 1664 that Ferdinand Maria, elector of Bavaria, bonâ fide raised "*Joseph, the revered foster-father of Jesus Christ, to the rank of Grand Burg-grave, Supreme-territorial-Administrator, Omnipotent and universal Guardian, Generalissimo and Patron of all Bavaria,*" and he was solemnly proclaimed as such by a herald, amidst ringing of bells, salute of cannon, beat of drum and music playing. This pious act was celebrated in the church of St. Joseph, which had just been erected and bestowed on the fraternity of the bare-footed Carmelites; and Pater Andreas a Santa Theresia, in praise and honour of "the most glorious St. Joseph," pronounced a suitable oration, which was published at Munich and dedicated to the Elector.

A sufficient idea may be formed of the epistle dedicatory by the subsequent excerpts: "The fame of the pious land of Bavaria extends to the extremities of the earth, for the Bavarian standards of war have been unfurled and carried about with the image of the Virgin Mary and with sacred hymns; and on gold and silver coin has the effigy of that ever blessed queen of heaven been stamped!"—"Bavaria's link of piety hath the Elector now adorned with a new symbol of grace, by uniting Saint Joseph, a third person, as consort to the virgin bride, with the two holy persons of the incarnate, self-begotten Trinity, Jesus and Mary!"—"Christ is the Sun, and Mary the Moon, whilst Joseph as the great Star, gathereth his rays from the Sun and Moon, reflecting them back on Bavaria!"—"The seraphic mother, St. Theresia, was much enamoured of the divine Joseph, and proclaimed his name throughout the world; wherefore the Virgin Mary appeared unto her in all glory to return her thanks!"—Such a thanksgiving hath

hath the Elector now to expect from both celestial virgins, inasmuch as he himself and all the nobility, animated by his example, have embodied themselves in the goodly brotherhood of the divine Joseph; have in his great chapel erected a superb altar to him;" and so forth. "Whereas his electoral highness hath most graciously been pleased to hearken unto this, perhaps somewhat prolix, panegyric, when recited from the pulpit, may it please him to cast a favourable eye on it when imprinted on paper, &c." Hereupon we find the good man recommending himself and his monastery to the Elector's protection and patronage, promising him his daily intercession in his prayers, and then entering upon an oration, of which, as *it is also somewhat prolix*, I shall content myself with giving an extract.

ORATION

of the Carmelitè Andreas à Santa Theresia, pronounced in Munich, at the Festival in honour of St. Joseph.

"An important task hath this day devolved upon me! I ought to represent at once a *trumpeter*, and a *gunner*, a *leader of the choir* and a *commander*, a *messenger* and a *preacher*. As a *trumpeter* I should, with the clear sound of God's holy word, in perfect humility, proclaim the admirable Joseph; proclaim, that his Electoral Highness hath most graciously created him Grand Burg-grave of Bavaria! I should be as a *gunner*, placed on the edge of this pulpit, to apply the seraphic match of the Holy Ghost to the cannons of your hearts, loaded as they are with sacred love! The duty of a *leader of the choir* should I discharge by beating proper time to the music and organ of your prayers! As a *commander* I ought to assemble you, soldiers of Christ! under the ensign of the cross, that you may receive the most illustrious Joseph with the presented arms of faith, and a *feu de joie* formed by hymns of praise! I am sent hither as a *messenger* to congratulate the divine Joseph, in the name of his Highness the Elector, upon his reaching our frontiers, and escort him in suitable dignity to court! Lastly, I have to fulfil the task of a *preacher*, by inciting your hearts to render homage unto the blessed Joseph, and confide in his might and power in these perilous and sanguinary times. For my ready tongue, like a living pen, possesseth not the power to depict to you the glory of this Santissimus (most holy one). He was betrothed to the Empress of Heaven; he was the foster-father and parent of our blessed Saviour; his guardian angel; the first Christ in the world, and above all apostles, angels, prophets, and saints, inasmuch as he is a near relative of the Holy Trinity, and to be esteemed a *Prince of the Blood of God*! Finally, he hath been chosen patron of all Bavaria, although many saints of heaven canvassed for that dignity.

"O ye heavens, open then your portals! Encircle our festival with your glory! Ye seraphic dukes! ye cherubim princes, be ye not ashamed to render due service unto my illustrious Joseph, and join your voices to the heavenly chorus hallelujah! Ring a joyous peal, ye empty bells of metal! Fire, ye gunners! Sound a "Vivat" to our

our

our Joseph, O ye trumpeters! (*Nota bene*, Here the trumpets are blown.)

"Amongst many other glorious titles conferred on the Arch-father Joseph, in his original and right noble letters patent from the Imperial Chancery of God, he is called by the Arch-chancellor Matthew, "*A Man: Jacob genuit Joseph virum!*"* But he calls none of his illustrious forefathers by that name, not even Abraham or Isaac; not even David or Solomon;—none but him. Well may you ask, why then him above all the rest? I should have been unable to answer this question had it not been elucidated to me by St. Chrysostom. Our Joseph is called a *man*, that we may not fall into the pardonable error of esteeming him for his exceeding excellence a God, and worshipping him as such. Although he is no God, we may entitle him a *Saviour*, for in the flight into Egypt he was the Saviour of our Saviour! Therefore is it impossible to place a mightier patron over Bavaria than the Third person of the Holy Trinity, under whose protection Jesus and Mary have been.

"He is henceforward General in Chief of all religious institutions throughout the dukedom of Bavaria. Of what avail are all other saints against him, the Arch-saint? The *Divines* pray to *Thomas of Aquino*, the *Philosophers* to *Santa Catharina*; *Ino* is patron of the *Lawyers*, *Damianus* of the *Physicians*, and *Luke* of the *Painters*; *Hombonus* protects the *Tailors*, *Crispin* the *Shoemakers*; *Florian* extinguishes *conflagrations*, *Rochus* dispels the *plague*, *Lucia* heals *diseases of the eyes*, *Apollonia* cures the *tooth-ache*, *Blasius* the *stiff-neck*, and *Peter*, *fevers*. If a pious christian lose any thing out of his pocket, *Antonius* of Padua shews where it is to be found again. But what is all this in comparison to the divine Joseph? who can protect alike shoemakers and lawyers, tailors and philosophers, and with equal facility can either cure the tooth-ache, or find what is lost. For in reality it is *He who governs heaven and earth*; although Christ is accounted king of heaven, yet he fulfils with filial tenderness every wish of the most illustrious Virgin his mother, and she again is obedient to Joseph her husband; for, *caput mulieris vir est*; consequently, then, Joseph is Lord of heaven and earth, and disposeth of the universe as it seemeth best to him. Verily, as Alexander the Great exclaimed, on beholding the heathen monster and philosopher Diogenes in his tub, "*Were I not Alexander, I could wish to be Diogenes*;" even so might Christ exclaim, "*Were I not the Son of God, I could wish to be Joseph*!"

There is much more of this kind of oratory, but the readers of the Athenæum will probably be fully satisfied with the preceding specimen, which is faithfully translated from the original.

* Thus it stands in the original Oration.

H. W. S.

CARDINAL YORK.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

WILL you allow me to correct a slight mistake in your account of the death of that person, in regard to the medals. They bear the following inscriptions, viz. on the obverse, *Hen. IX. Mag. Brit. Fr. et Hib. Rex. Fid. Def. Card. Ep. Tusc.* and on the reverse, a city (or Rome) with a figure of religion, a lion couchant at her feet, and *Non desideris Hominum, se dvoluntate Dei.* I bought mine at Rome some years ago for half-a-guinea. It is in large bronze.

Your humble servant, VIATOR.

ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I MAY venture to affirm that there are few persons more tolerant than myself of the different tastes and pursuits of mankind, or more ready to admit that one man is not accountable to another for the object on which he chuses to employ his time and pains. But when, not content with personal gratification, or the applause of congenial associates, the votary of any particular study claims for it a certain rank in general estimation, his pretensions become a fair subject for discussion, and he is not to complain if attempts be made to reduce his merits to their due level. It would be easy to multiply examples of the exaggerated importance and dignity given to different pursuits by their respective followers—as, indeed, the propensity to such exaggeration is universal—but I shall at present confine myself to the case of what is termed *the bibliographical science.*

The object of this science is *books*, and the matter of books is *literature.* In order, therefore, to form accurate notions on the subject, we must seek a definition of literature. It may be largely defined, The workings of the mind committed to writing. What, then, is the value of these workings?

There is no human mind through which abundance of ideas do not pass, and which does not in some measure operate upon them and make them its own. These ideas, communicated from man to man by the faculty of speech, form the matter of conversation—one of the most delightful employments of a rational being, and his peculiar distinction from the inferior animals. But the notions poured out in unpremeditated discourse must in general be crude and inexact, nor can the hearer's recollection be relied upon to retain every thing which converse may afford worthy of preservation. It was, therefore, a noble invention to give shape and stability to thought, whereby it might not only

only be pondered upon and drest to the greatest advantage by the mind in which it originated, but might be communicated to other minds without any limit of time or place. The art of writing is, in fact, the great instrument of human improvement, and the principal discrimination between the savage and the civilized state. But this art cannot of itself render valuable what is intrinsically worthless; and though it may be presumed that the deliberate conceptions of any individual are more choice and mature than his casual effusions, yet we know from daily experience that the labour of thinking has no power to call forth what does not exist, and that the process of committing thoughts to paper does not convert them from trite and frivolous to ingenious and solid. A trifter with a pen in his hand is only a more prolix and tedious trifter than he has power to be with his tongue; and ignorance and prejudice generally acquire little correction in their passage from the brain to the page.

The progress from speech to writing, and from writing to publication, was anciently so indecisive, that the imagination could not readily be deluded by it. Cicero on some important occasion makes an unpremeditated harangue. It is listened to with admiration, and some of the auditors write down at home all they recollect of it. Copies are handed about, and at length the orator himself gives it in an enlarged and corrected form. Of this, transcripts are made and deposited in libraries; and thus the oration is handed down to posterity, and becomes a part of the works of the immortal Tully. But of the estimation which attracted this notice and caused it to be preserved, the just fame of the author was the basis; and if any notorious senatorian babbler had attempted by a similar process to give his effusions currency and perpetuity, he would have been disappointed. The act of publication, therefore, at that time, was only consequent upon celebrity already acquired; and there was no method of calling the public attention to a literary composition simply upon the ground of its being a *book*. But the invention of printing has not only infinitely facilitated the means of diffusing an author's productions, but has afforded a circumstance whereby the distinction between a writing intended for private use, and one addressed to the public, is definitely marked, and a character is assumed by the latter, capable of imposing upon one who does not consider things in the abstract. A printed book, accumulating round it a number of incidents relative to time, place, size, typographical execution, and the like, is not less a subject for description and classification than an article in natural history, and may be viewed, as a production of art, in a light totally different from that of the literary value of its contents. It is from a view thus directed that a *knowledge of books* has arisen, which stands entirely apart from a *knowledge of letters*; and it is for the purpose of preventing the two species from being confounded, and the first from arrogating the dignity which belongs only to the second, that I have engaged in this disquisition. In the bibliographical science the circumstances which principally engage attention are title pages, dates, printers

printers names and marks, type and paper. Laborious research is expended in establishing the priority of different editions, and in detecting the minute variations which distinguish one from another, and mathematical accuracy is employed in measuring letters, lines, and pages. In the estimation of a bibliographer, the terms *rare*, *curious*, and *valuable* are synonymous; and a book of which only one copy is extant is above all price. Meantime the subject of all this industry and ardour may be indifferently a Virgil or a metrical legend of the dark ages, a Tacitus or the life of a Saint. The contents of the volume are only a matter of nomenclature; and as soon as the collector has catalogued it and found a proper place for it on his shelves, he has done with it.

The invention of the art of printing was co-incident with a period in which literature had sunk to the lowest point of debasement; and although the press was soon employed to multiply copies of the most valuable remains of classical antiquity, yet it likewise was occupied with the wretched performances of the age, which the progress of taste and knowledge soon brought into contempt. Hence the copies of these works in process of time became extremely rare; and to those who study the history of typography as that of a noble and most important art, such specimens are doubtless objects of just curiosity. It will be admitted, also, that the study of literary history, properly so called, demands an attention to the productions, however mean, which characterised each particular age. But this enquiry lies within a moderate compass, for it can only be requisite to take a general view of the most popular performances in order to determine the taste and the relative cultivation of the period. The passion for romance which prevailed in Spain is sufficiently ascertained by the Amadis and Palmerins, without going through the catalogue of the books condemned to the flames by the curate and barber in Don Quixote.

To revert to the bibliographical science.—I mean not to deny that a taste for typographical antiquities, and a curiosity respecting the minutiae of publication, are occasionally found in conjunction with genuine literature and the qualities of a true critic; for we naturally acquire an interest in even the smallest particulars relative to a favourite object: but these things have no necessary connection, and more frequently stand apart than exist conjunctly. The mind occupied in contemplating and examining the choicest productions of human genius cannot readily stoop to the investigation of a paper-maker's mark, or a printer's colophon. Still less can it bear to place on a level in point of literary importance, a dialogue of Plato's and a monkish homily, because they may have issued from an early press in the same year. To keep as separate as possible the ideas of intrinsic and adventitious value, and not be cheated into notions of worth and consequence by the price in a sale catalogue, or the elaborate discussions of bibliographers, will always distinguish the man of letters from the literary virtuoso.

I cannot here forbear making a few strictures upon that rage for the revival

revival of old and obscure authors which characterises the present age of literature. It will not be questioned that sparks of genius may occasionally lurk in a performance which length of time or change of fashion have thrown into oblivion, or that some forgotten facts or traits of manners may be detected in a mass of uninteresting matter. But although the professed student of antiquity may find his account in pursuing his researches through heaps of dusty lumber, yet no good reason can be assigned for throwing back into the crowded ranks of existing literature productions which had lived out their day, and exhausted all their natural vitality. "Ceux qui sont morts, sont morts," says Boileau; but these resurrection-men drag them from their quiet graves, and submit them to the keen knife of modern criticism. No rule seems to be followed in these resuscitations, but all is left to the favouritism or caprice of individual editors. The writers which appear most worthy of republication are the original narrators of events which took place in or near their own times; for they seldom fail to relate circumstances neglected by later historians, and usually impart an interest to their descriptions which is lost in the artificial language of compilation. Accordingly most of the cultivated nations of Europe possess modern collections of their native chroniclers and annalists, edited by men of literary eminence. On the other hand, nothing is so little worthy of revival as the rude attempts of a semi-barbarous age in amusive or ornamental writing; for as the object of such works is to please, after a more correct taste and long-repeated efforts have given birth to far superior performances, the pleasure once derived from them is changed into wearisomeness and disgust. It is singular that some persons whose relish for good poetry might be supposed to render them impatient of bad, and who must practically have known the little exertion required in measuring out syllables into lines and tagging rhymes to their ends, should seem to recognize an intrinsic value in verse, as such, and should have chosen to contribute to the preservation of pages of dulness, where can scarcely be found

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry desert of a thousand lines.

Were I to fix the *maximum* of tediousness, it would be in long effusions of verse, upon some trite topic, handled in a trite manner; some

— lengthen'd thought that gleams thro' many a page,

without flights to admire, or extravagancies to laugh at. To recal these to notice is, indeed, a wanton invasion of "the realms of Chaos and old Night." But lest I should weary your readers with my *prose*, I conclude, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

N. N.

TURKISH SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN addition to the curious information communicated in many of your numbers respecting popular superstitions, perhaps the following may be entertaining to your readers.

About twelve years ago, during my stay at Malta, I was introduced to the Bey of Bengazi, in Africa, who was going with his family and a large retinue of servants to Mecca. He very politely offered me and my companion a passage to Egypt. We embarked on board a French brig which the Bey had freighted, and very unfortunately were captured by an English letter of marque within a few leagues of Alexandria. The captain, however, was kind enough to allow us to proceed, and as we lay becalmed for two days, the Bey ordered three or four Turkish flags to be hoisted, and a flask of oil to be thrown overboard. On enquiring into the purport of the ceremony, we were informed that the flask *would float to Mecca* (a pretty long circumnavigation) *and bring us a fair wind!* As we cast anchor in the port soon after, of course the ceremony had been propitious; nor did we seek to disturb the credulity of a man who had treated us so kindly.

Yours,

C. W.

ON THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 223.)

The Laplanders, who inhabit the extreme part of northern Scandinavia as far as the White Sea, are first mentioned under that name by Saxo, an historian of the twelfth century. This name, which signifies a *Sorcerer*, they received from the Swedes; in their own language they call themselves *Sabme-ladzh*, and their country *Same-ednam*. Russian Lapland is about one thousand versts in diameter, and the number of families it contains is between twelve and thirteen hundred.

The Finns were known to Tacitus under that denomination; in their own language they call themselves *Suoma-lainen*, i. e. people who live in morasses. The origin of the word *Finn* is not ascertained; by the Russians they are called *Maimisty*, or the dirty people. All the northern historians reckon the Finns among the most ancient nations of the north. They spread along the shores of the East sea and the Amber coast, and probably were called by the Phenicians *Sumen*, as their country was *Klesomgh*, the Amber country, or *Terra succinifera*. It consists of rocks, mountains, morasses, and lakes, and the circumference is reckoned at 30,000 versts. The south-eastern division, belonging to Russia, includes Ingermannland, Kexholm, and Karelja.

Karelia. The whole number of Finns in Russia may be reckoned at nearly half a million.

On the southern coast of the Gulph of Finnland dwell the Ebstians. In the Russian annals, in which they played a considerable part, as in common with the Nowgorodian Slavonians they became the founders of the Russian state, they are styled Tschudes. The ancient dutchy of Ebstland now constitutes the government of Reval; yet not only that province, but the major part of Lifland also is peopled by Ebstians. In the former they are reckoned at 180,000, and in the latter at 257,000.

The Liflanders have been considered by some historians as a Finnic tribe, and from the earliest period they have been tributary to Russia. At present they are scattered as a remnant in Courland, and in particular parts of the government of Riga. As their church-service is performed in the Lithuanian tongue, their own language is gradually declining.

One of the most remarkable nations in the Finnic history is the Permians, who at present inhabit the government of Perm and Wiatka, and the northern region on the river Ob. According to the accounts of the Icelandic *Scalds*, the Permians on the White Sea and near the Duina were the richest and most powerful of all the northern Finns. The temple of their god, Jomala, was ornamented with gold and precious stones; the image itself wore a golden crown set with jewels, and was arrayed in robes more costly than three cargoes of the richest ships that navigated the Grecian seas. On its knees was placed a golden cup, which contained a sufficient quantity to assuage the thirst of four men. Many of the Norwegian monarchs undertook expeditions to plunder Permia, but we find also that the Scandinavian navigators visited it with commercial views only.

Were these accounts not fabulous, as they probably are, it would be curious to enquire how the Permian Finns procured so much gold, and how their country became the emporium of an extensive and flourishing commerce. In the earliest times they were celebrated for their dealings with the Persians and Indians. The existing ruins of ancient cities confirm the former opulence of that nation. Tradition mentions likewise the kings and civil constitution of Permia. Many of them, by their names, appear to have been Scandinavian pirates, who established a dynasty in the country.

The Norwegian expeditions to Permia ceased with the year 1217, and soon after the Tatars first broke into Russia; but in the preceding centuries the republic of Nowgorod conquered the country, and sent colonies thither to hold it in subjection. In 1372 bishop Stephen planted christianity there. About the commencement of the succeeding century the possession of it became a subject of contention between Nowgorod and the Grand Prince Demetrius, which ended in the republic's renouncing all pretensions to it. For some time after this the Permians enjoyed the liberty of chusing their own chiefs; but, at present, the country is divided into various governments, and the de-
scendants

scendants of that powerful and opulent nation are sunk into insignificance, and have lost even their language.

The Suerjanes differ so little at present from the Russians in religion, customs, and manners, that it is difficult to recognise them. Their language, however, they have retained, which is nearly allied to the Finnic.

The Woguls inhabit the western and eastern parts of the northern chain of Uralian mountains; they are a nomadic race. They were a valiant nation at the time of their subjection to Russia, which was prior to the discovery of Siberia. In documents more than three hundred years old, they are distinguished as a particular people, and still may be considered as very numerous, but dispersed over different countries.

The Wotiaks, in the governments of Wiaetka and Ufa, having intermixed very little with other nations, their language remains a pure dialect of the Finnic. They have also preserved their ancient divisions into tribes, and name their villages after them. Their noble families are partly extinct and partly blended with the plebeian. When they became subject to Russia they changed their pastoral life for that of husbandmen, and their tents into fixed habitations. Their numbers are not inconsiderable; in the government of Ufa they amount to about 15,000, and in that of Wiaetka to 30,000 males.

The Scheremisses occupy both banks of the Volga in the governments of Wiaetka, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Ufa. Their language, although mixed with Tatarian and Russian words, may be considered as a Finnic dialect. After the fall of the Tatarian dynasty they came under the dominion of Russia, and for some time chose their own Chans. They have gradually become an agricultural people.

The Schuvasches are a considerable nation; more than 200,000 souls pay taxes. They chiefly reside on both sides of the Volga. Their language approaches nearer to the Tatarian than to the Finnic; yet in their customs and manners they resemble very much the Finnic nations, particularly the Wotiaks and Scheremisses. These three tribes live together in villages, but never in cities; they are addicted to tillage, and have renounced their nomadic life. They feed on horse flesh, are mostly heathens, maintain magicians, and have a place of worship commonly called *Keremet*. Their chief religious ceremony is the sacrifice of horses.

The Mordvius live on the banks of the Volga and Oka. They are a numerous and increasing people, and are divided into two main tribes.

The last of the Finnic nations are the Obian Ostiaks. When the Tatars conquered Siberia, they stigmatised all the inhabitants indiscriminately with the epithet of *Uschiaks* or barbarians. They are reckoned among the most numerous of the Siberian nations.

From the majority of the Finnic nations, particularly the Scheremisses, Schuvasches, and Wotiaks, has arisen a mixed people who have

have been joined by Tatars, and may now be considered as a particular tribe. The Russians call them Tepteri. The word is originally Tatarian, and designates a man who is unable to pay any kind of tax. This tribe was formed in the middle of the sixteenth century, during the destruction of the Kasanico-Tatarian empire, and they settled immediately in that part of the Uralian mountains which belongs to the government of Ufa. At every census they are found to increase, but are so much intermixed at present that their origin would be traced with great difficulty.

From the dreary regions of the north we proceed now to the south-eastern deserts of Asia, on the borders of Siberia, to explore the country of a nation that was once the terror and scourge of a great part of the world, and whose predatory spirit plunged Russia especially into anarchy and confusion for centuries. Such were the Mongols, whose chief object appears to have been the destruction of the human race. Their early history is partly unknown and partly fabulous. In the ninth century three nations occupied the countries to the north of China and Corea, which were unknown both to the Greeks and Romans; to the westward, or modern Mongolia, were the Mongu; to the eastward, the Citanians; and, above Corea, as far as the East Sea, were the Niudshes. In the tenth century the Citanians subdued the other two nations, as well as the northern provinces of China. But the Niudshes soon rose up against them with success, were called in to assist the Chinese, and shortly after vanquished them and the Citanians. A party of the latter retired and took possession of little Bucharía. The Mongols were divided into various hordes, who, notwithstanding the supremacy of the Niudshes, had their own Chans. One of these, *Ginghiz Chan*, became the founder of a new monarchy, and one of the most celebrated conquerors.

The horrors and devastations of this warrior are too well known to require any detail here. His son Oktai, who succeeded him in 1227, abolished the empire of the Niudshes in China, and subdued all the northern parts of that kingdom. He soon after was engaged in a war with the princes of Corea, and then formed the resolution of over-running the whole continent with a force of more than a million of men. The whole of Russia, except Nowgorod, became tributary to the Mongols. Two armies ravaged Poland, Silesia, and Moravia, and a third under Batty, the nephew of Oktai, plundered Sclavonia, Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria. Asia was no less exposed to the devastations of Oktai. His troops penetrated as far as Arbela and Bagdad, took Erzerum, and subdued many of the cities in Asia Minor. In 1243 they penetrated as far as Aleppo, but the death of Oktai, who died of excessive drinking, saved Asia from destruction for some time, and Europe for ever. We pass over the various succeeding revolutions, as well as the conquests of Tamerlane, and hasten to investigate what is most interesting in the history of the different tribes, after the overthrow of the Mongolian states.

The

The Mongols must have been divided into two main branches many centuries ago. When Siberia was conquered by the Russians, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, they were a numerous and free people, and governed by their own Chans. Those who are considered at present as Russian subjects threw off the Chinese allegiance, and voluntarily submitted to Russia in the preceding century. And other tribes would probably have followed their example, had not Russia made a treaty with China to prevent emigration. The Russian Mongols inhabit a tract of country from 122° to 125° of long. and between 50° and 53° of northern lat. They consist of seven tribes, each divided into twenty families.

The Calmuks are a very remarkable tribe. They pretend that their ancient residence was between the *Koko-noor* (blue sea) and Tibet. A long time previous to the reign of Ginghiz Chan, the most respectable part of the tribe undertook an expedition to Asia Minor, and dispersed over the Caucasian mountains; those who remained in Great Tataria received from their neighbours the epithet of *Chalimek* or deserters; and in fact they bear that name among themselves. They are divided into four principal tribes, and have been always subject to different princes since their separation from the Mongols.

The Soongars, at the commencement of the last century, subdued the other Calmuk tribes, and waged bloody wars with the Mongols as well as with China, which terminated, however, in their total subjection and dispersion. Before that unfortunate period they, with the Derbets, reckoned 50,000 fighting men, and were considered as a most valiant and powerful horde. The number that fled to Russia in 1758 amounted to about 20,000; they were united with the Calmuks of the Volga, but returned with them back to Soongaria in 1770.

The Derbets, on account of the Mongolian commotions, retired to the river Irtysh and divided. One party united with the Soongars, the other migrated with the Torgots to the Volga and Don, where they established themselves.

The Torgots did not put themselves under the protection of Russia till 1616; when they crossed the Uralian mountains in 1662, they reckoned 50,000 tents. In 1761, when the Russian government attempted to check the power of the Chan, such discontent was manifested, that in the winter of 1770 they retired to Soongaria, to the amount of nearly 60,000 tents. This remarkable occurrence, which in the eighteenth century, and within the frontiers of a polished state, presented the picture of a Gothic migration, may be attributed to the exasperation of the Chan, to the complaints of the people of the want of pasture for their numerous flocks, and to the prophecies of the priests, that the horde would soon be obliged to embrace christianity, to till the soil, and to furnish recruits.

We must not omit a numerous colony of baptized Calmuks, who are settled in a fruitful country watered by the rivers Samara, Sok, and Tok. And in the government of Ufa there is a small colony of Mohammedan Calmuks.

The

The Burates appear to have fled to the mountainous regions on the north side of the lake of Baikal, where they still dwell, during the period of the Mongolian monarchy, or perhaps earlier. Since the establishment of the frontiers between the two countries, the whole of this heathenish nation has come under the Russian dominion, and, without violating probability, they may be reckoned at 100,000 souls.

It remains now to treat of the Tatarian nations, Samojeds, &c. which we must reserve for a future number.

SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS, CONTINUED.

Wit. Humour.

Dr. Trusler says, that wit relates to the matter, humour to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with wit, and our old actors with humour; that humour always excites laughter, but wit does not; that a fellow of humour will set a whole company in a roar, but that there is a smartness in wit which cuts while it pleases. Wit, he adds, always implies sense and abilities, while humour does not; humour is chiefly relished by the vulgar, but education is requisite to comprehend wit.

This is a fair record of the popular acceptation of the words, according to which, humour is a low and local, but wit a high and cosmopolite accomplishment. What diverts the clown disgusts the gentleman; and the same things which excite a laugh at home, excite a sneer abroad. Humour and wit are both addressed to the comic passion; but humour aims at the risibility, and wit at the admiration. Humour is the seasoning of farce, and wit of comedy. Moliere's *Medecin malgré lui*, is a piece of humour too coarse for a polished audience; his *Misanthrope* is a piece of wit too refined to be interesting among the multitude. Humour seems to exclude and wit to include the idea of thought, study, and difficulty conquered; yet both are exerted with apparent instantaneity. Humour judges by instinct; wit by comparison.

How strong a disposition men of humour have for attending to ideas physically nasty, may be inferred from the writings of Swift. How much more frequently the wit is evolved in the perfumed classes of society, may be deduced from the turn of Pope. Shift the places of these two men—fling Pope among barbarians, and station Swift in the metropolis, the author of the *Dunciad* would have given us a wedding-night; and the author of *Gulliver* would have hazarded nothing coarser than the *Memoirs of Scriblerus*.

Voltaire had a good nose, which turned aside from the disgusting and from the faintly perceivable; he seldom choaks with a maw-wallop; he seldom attempts to make his reader die of a rose in aromatic pain. Lucian had a quick nose, but he records too many of his
insipid

insipid perceptions. Wieland had too fine a smell; his reader must be practised to be aware of his far-fetch.

Wit is etymologically connected with the old English verb *I weet, I wot, I have witten*: and *to weet* or *to wit*, for it occurs in both forms, means to know, to perceive, or something like this. All abstract terms acquire a vague signification, when the sensible idea is forgotten of which they are the ghosts. Is it in this instance irrecoverably lost? There is a German verb, technical among hunters, *wittern*, to smell. '*Das wild wittert den jäger*. The game smells the huntsman. *Wie schiffer pflegen, sieht er nach luft und wind, und wittert sturm und regen*. As sailors use, he looks at the sky and wind, and smells storm and rain.' Wit then is that faculty of the mind, which answers to the sense of smelling; a sagacity somewhat imperceptibly exerted in detecting delicate and concealed phænomena, whose inferences are mostly stated in hints, or in pantomime, but which is not the less trust-worthy from the difficulty or inexpediency of translating into language, and bringing to definition its perceptions.

I wish Hartley had written better on the metaphysics of the smell—on the ideas abstracted from the perceptions of that sense—he might have maintained that to be born with a good nose constitutes the predisposition to wit; but these were a class of ideas to which his attention was not prone. Obscenity may be natural to men of wit; the musky odours of sensuality cannot but be attentively absorbed, where the sense of smell predominates: writers of this class abstain from it, evidently more from decency than inclination.

Humour means moisture. When snuff, mustard, or onions are applied to the nose, an increased secretion is occasioned in the salivary glands: they make the mouth water, as the phrase is. When wit is occupied in coarse and stimulant discriminations, surely this same organic affection comes on insensibly—laughter cures thirst. However, this is an etymology which Plato would class among the illustrative. Historically speaking, *humour* was applied by physicians to designate the various fluids secreted and circulated in the human frame. The predominance of a choleric or phlegmatic, of a sanguine or melancholy temperament, was supposed to depend on a greater or less abundance of particular humours. Hence humour came to signify disposition, character. By degrees it stood for prominent tendencies: he was called a *humourist*, who indulged his genius. At length it was applied to ludicrous peculiarity, and thus took its present station in English nomenclature.

Dale. Valley. Vale.

Dale (German, *thal*) signifies a hollow between high grounds. Valley (Latin, *vallis*; French, *vallée*) signifies a hollow between high grounds. The one is a northern and the other a southern word for the same idea. But, as it is esteemed a perfection in English writing to construct an antithesis with words of colloclal origin, it is become usual to oppose *dale* to *hill*, which is also a word of Saxon descent; and

and to oppose *valley* to *mountain*, which is also a word of French descent. Hence we are accustomed to attach ideas of inferior magnitude to *dale*, and of superior magnitude to *valley*: by standing in opposition to the words *hill* and *mountain* they have acquired the same relative character for dimension.

Vale, says Dr. Johnson, is a poetical word, and no otherwise distinct from *valley*. In this case it is needless, for *dale* is also monosyllabic, and fitted to the same rimes. *Vale*, says Dr. Trusler, signifies a space more extended, a broader, a less parallelly bounded hollow than *valley*. He is probably right, for *vale* derives from the French *vallon*, which comes from the Italian *vallone*: so that an augmentative syllable forms part of the etymon. *Vallone* is a great valley; a little *vale* would be a contradiction in terms; yet such phrases as 'snug vale' occur in the poets and novellists: *valoon* would have been the proper form of importing the word.

Vale is also employed for money given to servants on quitting a house, from *vale*, farewell: to this use the word should be limited, and it should be pronounced as a dissyllable.

Sin. Vice. Crime.

Actions contrary to the precepts of religion are called sins; actions contrary to the principles of morals are called vices; and actions contrary to the laws of the state are called crimes. *Sin* meant originally a speck, spot, or pollution (*suntia* macula; *synselen* urinam reddere); *vice* (*vitiūm*) a blemish or defect of body; *crime* (*crimen*) a badge, a note, a mark, a stigma: the relation of these sensible ideas has been retained in the abstract terms to which they are respectively reduced.

A sin, a vice, a crime, are the objects of theology, ethics, and jurisprudence. Whenever their judgments agree, they corroborate each other; but as often as they differ, a prudent legislator appreciates the guilt and punishment according to the measure of social injury.

Gibbon.

The society called 'for the suppression of vice' is not named with precision: the actions, which it has attacked, are sins and crimes, but not all of them are vices.

Persuasion. Conviction.

Both these words express an assent of the mind to what has been presented to it as true, with an accessory idea of the determining cause of such acquiescence.

Persuasion is an assent founded on proofs imperfectly evident, and is commonly produced by an address to the feelings and the imagination. Conviction is an acquiescence founded on proofs evident and satisfactory, and is commonly produced by an address to the reason, by forcible argument. That which is sweet (*suada*) persuades; that which is binding (*vincere*) convinces.

Persuasion, says a French writer, is a more active principle of conduct than conviction: the persuaded man deals in asseverations and

bustle, in order that he may pass for convinced; but the convinced man awaits, with a sort of pity, the accession of others to his opinion.

A barrister has to persuade the audience and to convince the judge: a sentence is willingly pronounced, when public sentiment is prepared to approve it; but it is unwillingly pronounced, when there is only a persuasion and not a conviction of its justice.

Discovery. Invention.

If the art of encaustic painting on glass were to be revived in its ancient perfection, we should call the process a discovery: had it never yet been practised, we should call the process an invention. The discoverer of galvanism. The inventor of brandy. That which existed before, but in an unnoticed state, is said to be discovered: that which is called into being for the first time, is said to be invented. Magnetism was discovered, long before the compass was invented. Galileo invented the telescope: Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.

This use of the terms is correct; we *uncover* that which is hidden; we *come at* new objects.

Cure. Remedy.

A cure is the effect of a remedy: the one describes a beneficial constitutional change in the body, and the other the drug, application, or process which brought on the change. These words would not require explaining, had not Dr. Trusler mis-stated their application; yet their derivation would justify some confusion in their use; for *cura*, cure, is an efficacious remedy; and remedy, the *thing curing*, has acquired an abstract termination.

Abasement. Baseness.

Levizac [begins his neat collection of French synonyms with the words *Abaissement* and *Basessse*. Lowering and Lowness are the corresponding English words. Abasement is the passage downwards; baseness the state of being low. *Bas* is French for *low*.

Abasement, as christianity maintains, may be meritorious; it may be a voluntary stooping, a conquest over haughtiness, arrogance, pride. "There is an abasement because of glory," say the translators of the Ecclesiasticus. Abasement, applied to the condition of men, means degradation; but there are who bear abasement, so as to make it a reproach to the degrader.

Baseness, though it properly means lowness, is always used for a lowness that displeases. Shakespeare talks of the baseness of a bastard's birth, Dryden of the baseness of mistrust, Swift of the baseness of alloyed metal. This association of idea is not unnatural; the *base* of a building is usually filthy. In the Cimbric, *basa dow* implies false gods.

Baseness is applied to musical sound, without any association of displeasure.

pleasure. A base voice. Lord Bacon opposes baseness to trebleness of tone. In base notes the vibrations are slower.

To abolish. To abrogate.

To abolish is to *wash out* (ab-luere), and to abrogate is to *ask off* (ab-rogare). Abolition is a more gradual, a less sensible and formal process, than abrogation. Disuse abolishes; positive interference is necessary to abrogate. Christianity has been abrogated at Paris, without being abolished: it has been abolished in some German universities, without being abrogated. Customs are abolished; laws are abrogated. The mischievous authority of spiritual courts has in a great degree been abolished, but has not been abrogated.

Vision. Apparition.

"The organs of sense (says a modern ideologist) apparently consist of bundles of tubulated fibres, the one extremity of which communicates with external surfaces, and the other with the seat of the soul: a sensation is a motion at the external extremity, an idea a corresponding motion at the internal extremity of these organs." The words vision and apparition bear to each other the same relation as these sensations and ideas; but are applicable only to the phenomena of the sense of sight. Vision describes a train of sensations, apparition a train of ideas, of sight. Vision takes place in the presence of the exterior illuminated objects, which it copies; apparition takes place in the absence of the objects, which it represents. What we behold during dream is not vision, but apparition: it is not sight, or reality, but reminiscence, or semblance.

"Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; our faith here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying." *Hammond.*

"Suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward apparition gently mov'd
My fancy."

Milton.

These words are not always used with equal precision; but in general the poet, the orator, or the theologer, who would ascribe peculiar vividness to an apparition, calls it a vision; and a vision, of which it is wished to enfeeble the impression, is called, by reversing the hyperbole, an apparition; the ideal being avowedly less trustworthy than the sensitive perceptions. Dr. Trusler has given an opposite account of these terms.

Village. Hamlet. Town.

The privation of a market, says Beauzée, distinguishes a village from a town; and the privation of a church distinguishes a hamlet from a village. This French usage corresponds with our own, but is not based on etymologic propriety; for town being derived from *tunan*, to shut, ought to mean a village walled in: hamlet being a diminutive, and village a collective, they ought rather to differ in size than in kind.

Sci.

Seat. Residence. Dwelling. Mansion.

Seat and residence are applied when the situation is in question; dwelling and mansion, when the habitation is considered. A beautiful seat; a pleasant residence; a handsome dwelling; a spacious mansion. That is a seat or a mansion, which habitually appertains; that is a residence or a dwelling, which is actually occupied. Dwelling being a native, and mansion a foreign, word, higher ideas of grandeur are attached to the latter: the dwelling of a cottager; the mansion of a mayor.

 FORMS OF MARRIAGE.
To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE been looking in several successive numbers of the *Athenæum* for some further information from your correspondents relative to Scotch marriages, but hitherto in vain. I thought that we might at least be told what is the most usual and regular mode of celebrating them, and whether there is any settled form employed by the clergy of Scotland when (as I suppose is the common practice) they are called in to perform the ceremony. Not long since I happened to light upon the form of marrying before a magistrate, as enjoined by the parliament during the Commonwealth of England, to take place from September 29, 1653, and I was struck by its simplicity. It is as follows. "I *A. B.* do here in the presence of God, the searcher of all hearts, take thee *C. D.* for my wedded wife, and do also, in the presence of God, and before these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband." The woman's part is exactly the same, *mutatis mutandis*, with the addition of "obedient" after "faithful."

I suppose the plainness and brevity of the form, as well as the ministration of a magistrate instead of a clergyman (which may seem rather extraordinary at so religious a period), was intended to contrast as much as possible with the popish doctrine that matrimony is a sacrament; an opinion, which the form used by the episcopalian church of England, with its ring, its mystical allusion to Christ and his church, and certain obscure and scarcely intelligible clauses in the service, might seem not sufficiently to discountenance. Indeed, though myself by no means a friend to scrupulosity, I am rather surprised that no sect but that of the quakers has made a scruple of complying in this instance with a ceremonial certainly not free from objection. The fact is a signal proof of the force of that passion which unites the sexes; for in no other religious ritual has a similar uniformity been effected.

It is remarkable that the matrimonial form used by the quakers, is the only one in which the woman does not promise *obedience*, but the two sexes come together on terms of perfect equality. As the spirit
of

of frivolous gallantry cannot be supposed to have suggested this attention to the weaker sex, it is probably to be imputed either to a scruple respecting an unlimited promise, or to enlarged notions of the reciprocal obligations of the marriage tie. Indeed, nature and law have done so much to secure the dominion of the male sex, that it is superfluous tyranny to exact a vow of obedience from the female.

Yours, &c.

RURICOLA.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE
COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD
AND MONMOUTH.

By a gentleman of Literary eminence—continued.

From Bewdley to the sixth mile the road continued sandy and covert. Kidderminster, on our right, was marked by its large and heavy gothic church. The face of the country now breaks into steep wooded dingles, from the tops of which the views are frequently extensive, but wanting any particular object to fix the eye, are flat and unrelieved, for the verdure itself becomes tiresome, because unvaried by other tints in combination or contrast. A mile farther the prospect expands, particularly to the left, admitting the Long Mount and Caer-Cardoc at the extreme verge. Their outline was now made beautifully distinct by a very luminous skirting horizon beneath thunder-clouds, which seemed to threaten instant explosion. The shifting lights—the shadows deepening in the nearer views—the gloomy stillness of the air, usually preceding a storm—and these extreme distances so warmly tinted, gave grandeur to a scene entirely owing to accidental circumstances.

Distant mountains, whatever be their natural hue, or under any accident of light and shade, are particularly pleasing. When of extraordinary height, if they bound an expanse of vale, or overtop a diversified groupe of intermediate hills, they become sublime.

On the confines of Austria, near the banks of the Danube, I first saw the Rhætian Alps breaking under the extreme horizon. The closing front view of those immense mountains extends at least two hundred miles across the Tyrol, being then at the distance of more than eighty. Whoever has not seen them, even so distantly, would gain but an imperfect idea from the boldest description. The eternal snows on their summits were blended with the incumbent clouds, and were only distinguished from them by their greater transparency. A variety of masses so august, so fantastically formed, exceeds all that imagination could place in scenes of her own creation. These are in reality "stretching from earth to heaven." Such was an evening view; but after day-break they were embosomed in clouds more than half way down, with their heads proudly towering above them, and reflecting the fainter illumination of the morning sun.

At

At Auveley we entered Shropshire, and passing by Coton-hall and Dudmaston, the seats of the ancient families of Lee and Whitmore, we gained an eminence of sandy rock at Quatford, which being hewn for many feet on either side the road, makes an avenue, through which the town of Bridgenorth is seen, very happily. Of the collegiate church founded here by Roger de Bellesmo, earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William Rufus, not even the slightest vestiges are to be traced, neither of his residence, which is mentioned as being extant in the sixteenth century: "Whereas yett appear greate tokens of a pyle or mannour place, longing that tyme to Roger de Bellesmo;" according to Leland.

Three miles from Bridgenorth we passed over the Morff, a barren heath, with bare craggs above it; but the opposite ground is a woodland, closely matted with silky foliage of every autumnal tint, having a sudden fall to the Severn, the course of which winds so easily as to be visible till it reaches the town. Very similar scenery occurs on the Arno, between Miniato and Florence, within a few miles of that splendid city.

The lower town of Bridgenorth is connected by a long stone bridge, more modern, upon the old piers. To the upper town, which includes the greater part, the road is precipitate, but the foot-path reaches a summit eighty feet perpendicular, by easy steps hewn out of the rock. Cottages are excavated, with a wall only in front, and are so frequent as to produce a novel, but not a romantic effect. Fancy herself cannot people them with hermits, but they nearly resemble the "scave" in Italy, near the vineyards, which are always replenished with excellent wine. The chief inconvenience sustained in these extemporaneous habitations arises from heat reflected by the sandstone, which, although very porous, is free from damp, even in the winter season.

As an object particularly deserving the attention of travellers, we examined the falling tower, now the only remaining part of the ancient and spacious castle, which as late as Leland's days covered the whole point of the promontory, including the prebendal church of St. Mary Magdalene.

This ruin appears to have been a part of the Keep constructed on the Norman model. About ten feet from the foundation is a fissure still blackened, and doubtless occasioned by the springing of a mine, when its total razing was ordered by O. Cromwell, who from motives of policy destroyed the strong holds he had gained from the opposite party. This tower now projects twelve feet from the perpendicular line, and, from the same cause, has a great resemblance to that at Caer-philly, in Glamorganshire, though much smaller. It has not the least analogy to the falling towers of Pisa and Bologna, or that of the Temple church at Bristol. The first sight of this singular ruin must strike every eye with dread of immediate danger, but when the idea of security is admitted, the whole effect is lost, for in a picture it is very ugly.

Strolling round the bulwarks, we had a beautiful bird's-eye catch
of

of the Severn, transparent and shallow, winding close under the high rock, and losing itself in a narrow wooded dingle, *in valle reductâ*.

We had passed Bridgenorth about four miles, when the first iron-work caught our attention, on the left as we entered Broseley. The manufacture of pipes is in a flourishing state, but the boiling well, which in the beginning of this century was considered as a curiosity worthy communication to the Royal Society, is no longer known. Its ebullition or its fame have totally ceased.

The general character of the country is a frequency of very deep dells, diversified with coppices, scars, and hanging meadows, but with few discriminated objects, before the approach to Colebroke Dale opens a scene of stupendous novelty unique in its kind. By a very precipitous descent, dropping at once from the level road, we were conveyed into a vast gulph, so formed as to encourage a conjecture that the Severn, now choosing its bed at the profoundest depth, had gradually worn the channel, during a lapse of time which defies chronological computation.

The far-famed iron bridge, which, with one arch placed between stone piers, spans the whole breadth of the Severn, is supported by five ribs of iron frame-work, fixed in a parallel direction, each consisting of one piece of casting, morticed in the centre. Much of the admiration which this great work excites is due to its excellent mechanism, for as a bridge it can be considered only as a succedaneum for an arch of stone. As it consists of so many small ribs, in appearance like wicker-work, the lightness it gains is unconnected with the massive piers, and produced solely by the material, not by the architectural disposition of it. It is therefore curious but unpicturesque. The Pont y pridd over the Taaffe will elucidate this observation. This wonderful bridge forms the segment of a circle, the chord of which is 140 feet, with an elevation of 30 above the stream. It is a very singular circumstance, that this most curiously-constructed bridge, and the lightest, if not the most symmetrical spire in this nation, that at Worcester, should have been the efforts of genius only. However mortifying the reflection may be to the pride of the scientific architect, it is surprisingly verified in these instances of modern times. In point of beauty I might instance likewise the bridge over the Adige at Verona, which has an arch 140 feet wide; but for exquisite symmetry, the Ponte-Trinità at Florence, built by Bart. Ammanati, is beyond comparison. Since the date of Cæsar's military bridge over the Rhine, many ingenious inventions have been substituted for stone or wooden bridges. At Coblenz, under the immense rock and castle of Ehrenbreitstein, I passed the Rhine in what is called the flying bridge. Two large boats are fastened together, and a platform placed over them; a cable is fixed to the mast, and connected with several small boats higher up the river; a rudder turns it, and the current is sufficiently strong to convey the passengers to either side. At Buda, over the Danube, I have already noticed a singular contrivance, which serves as a bridge of many yards in extent.

From

From the inn the most striking feature is a pyramidal point, one hundred yards high, richly invested with low shrubs, and the ground on both sides is craggy and occasionally formed into bold headlands. From one of these prettily ornamented, and commanding the whole sweep of the dale, we saw by twilight the flames of numerous forges, and listened to the sometimes ceasing or sullen sounds of the iron hammers. The corruscations of these frequent fires partially lighting up the houses, gave them the effect of streets in continuation, and by imagination, naturally excited that of a large city threatened with universal conflagration.

(To be continued.)

THE WORD ABDICATE.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,

THOUGH I agree with your acute and ingenious correspondent in regarding Lord Somers's discussion on the words *abdicate* and *desert* as a happy specimen of synonymic discrimination, yet it appears to me that the use made by the Commons of the former word, and which his Lordship supports in his speech, is sophistical and illusory. The Lords rightly say that the common application of the word *abdicate* is to an express and voluntary renunciation; as in the case of the solemn abdication of the emperor Charles V., of queen Christina, and various other sovereigns. But this not being the fact in the case of James II. the Commons are driven to two different assumptions of a virtual or implied abdication; one, that of his violating the fundamental laws of the constitution, and thereby "renouncing to be a king according to law;" the other that of "withdrawing himself out of the kingdom." As to the first, it cannot without greatly straining the sense be brought under such instances "of abdicating a thing by doing an act inconsistent with retaining it" as those produced by Lord Somers from different authors, for in all these, the act bears directly and designedly upon the point; thus, when a man sells himself for a slave, his abdicating his freedom is an inseparable consequence, or rather the same thing in other words. But king James by his arbitrary acts certainly did not suppose that he renounced the office of king, nor were they incompatible with such an office according to his notions of it, or, perhaps, according to the exercise of it by some former English monarchs. This idea of abdication can therefore be regarded as no other than a remote and forced inference, in which the different parties concerned would not agree, and which is totally adverse to the supposition of a voluntary act. As little is that condition to be found in his withdrawing from the kingdom, since that was the consequence of a foreign invasion abetted by his own subjects and accompanied with personal intimidation, and at most would only amount to a temporary desertion.

The

The true cause of this abuse of language is to be sought in the opposition of sentiment between the whigs and tories who concurred in the great national event of the Revolution. The former, who acted alone in Scotland, did not hesitate there to say that king James, by his illegal conduct, had *forfeited* the crown, which was undoubtedly the proper expression according to their ideas of government. They would probably have used the same word in England, had they been strong enough to carry their measures without the tories: but that party, who were the majority in the nation, could never be brought to acquiesce in such a declaration of judicial authority on the part of the people over their sovereign; and being opposed in their favourite term of *desertion*, which might be construed as not precluding a future resumption of the regal office, they at length consented to adopt the word *abdication* as a medium, though, like almost all mediums, it agreed with the views of neither party. It is happy for the nation that the *act* was more decisive than the language by which it was justified.

A.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN AND JOHN OF
TRITENHEIM.

A late historian* has undertaken to rescue the character of Maximilian I. from the contempt in which it has usually been held by modern writers; and, if the Austrian annalists are entitled to implicit credit, there can be no doubt of his having been most unworthily treated by posterity. Laying aside, however, the general question, the concurrent testimony of all contemporary witnesses compels us to ascribe to him one good domestic quality at least, a very sincere affection for his first wife, Mary of Burgundy. Their union appears, on both sides, to have been a love-match, notwithstanding the witty epigram which it produced.

Bella gerant alii: Tu, felix Austria, nube:
Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi Regna Venus.

This ill-starred princess died of a fall from her horse within a short period after their marriage; and Maximilian was quite inconsolable for her loss. It is not, however, generally known (nor does Mr. Coxe, I believe, take any notice of the tradition) that his posthumous affection induced him to seek an interview with her departed spirit.

The following account is vouched for by Augustine Lercheimer, who wrote under Rodolph II. and is inserted by Wolff in his *Memoabilia*, from which I have extracted it.

"In the time of our fathers, that is to say, about seventy years since, lived John of Tritenheim, a man highly to be praised in all other respects for erudition and prudence, but in this respect little

Vol. III.

2 U

wise,

* Mr. Coxe, the traveller, in his new "History of the House of Austria."

wise, in that he was familiarly addicted to the devil: albeit he were unwilling to confess as much, saying, that all he did was by natural operation; which, however, no christian man in his right senses would easily believe, having read or heard of his performances. He was abbot of Spanheim, in the Hundsruok (so that there, according to the proverb, "the devil was made president") and he erected there a most excellently-chosen library.

"From that situation, nevertheless, he was afterwards ejected, I know not on what account, by the prince, at the instigation of his brother monks, who detested and persecuted him for his great learning and genius, and because his fame so greatly exceeded their own, his praises being always in the mouths of the most illustrious men, kings, princes, and powers, and also because he was a more exact observer of discipline in his monastery than was altogether pleasing to them. He then said, that this thing did not happen to him beyond his expectation, seeing that his familiar had, some years before, admonished him, "that he should not die abbot of Spanheim."

"This story which I am now about to relate of him, I have often heard from men most respectable for credit and authority.

"That most worthy emperor, Maximilian the first, had for wife Mary, the daughter of Charles of Burgundy, whom he loved with a most ardent affection, and for whose death he grieved exceedingly. Now this being known by the abbot, he caused it to be signified to him, that it was in his power to restore her to him in such sort as that he might refresh and delight his eyes with gazing upon her.

"What between hope and fear, the emperor being at last persuaded, gave his consent to this most perilous sin. Together, then, they go into a certain closet (a third being added to their company) and the Necromancer forbids them, on the most fearful penalties, to utter one word so long as their interview with the spectre should last.

"Thereupon Mary, being invoked, entered into the apartment (in like manner as the prophet Samuel appeared to king Saul) and walks before them, with a very pleasant countenance, and with step and gesture excellently well composed, and so exactly resembling the living Mary in her form, that it was impossible to detect any difference or to find any particular that was wanting, insomuch that the emperor, while struck with wonder and admiration, having recollected that she used to have a black spot of hair in the back part of her head, examined closely into that peculiarity, and actually discovered the same, precisely as he remembered it, the next time the spectre passed before him. So well does the devil know every feature of them whom he undertakes to counterfeit, so strong is his memory, and so powerful his invention in the artificial representation of living objects!

"Then did horror seize on the emperor, and he signified by a nod to the abbot that he should dismiss the spectre; and afterwards he spoke to him very angrily, and said, 'Monk, take heed thou delude me not any further;' and added, that it was with great difficulty he was able to withhold himself from speaking to her; which truly if he

he had done, the devil would instantly have destroyed him: and that was all the devil could have desired by this delusion: but the most merciful God averted such an injury from the pious emperor, and suffered it to be a warning to him how he should thereafter avoid such diabolical arts and wickedness."

The same author adds to this a more ludicrous story of John of Tritenheim, which I will subjoin, together with the pious deduction at the end.

"This abbot was so well served by his familiar, that he had him ready at hand on all occasions and in all places; and if he ever journeyed or stopped to rest at a place where victuals were scarce, the said spirit brought for him both meat and drink from elsewhere. Once upon a time he was travelling through Franconia, and had in company with him, among others, a certain man of high rank and an imperial counsellor, who gave me the following narrative. They happening to arrive at an inn where neither meat nor drink were to be had, the abbot knocked gently at the window and said, "ANFER." In a very short time afterwards a dish with a good pike in it, ready drest, was handed to him through the window, together with a flaggon full of old wine. Of these the abbot both ate and drank: the others abhorred and rejected the same.

"Verily, had I been of them, I should have done as they did; seeing I had rather die of hunger than ask or receive victuals from the devil. For this our Lord has taught us by his own example, when satan advised him that he should make the stones bread, and he answered, "that man liveth not from bread alone, &c." For from whence could wine and fish come to the devil? Did he create them? Nay, truly, for he cannot—but he stole them somewhere out of the kitchen and cellar of some rich Lord. The cook-maid, when she had laid forth the fish which was to be brought to her master's table; lo, suddenly it is taken away, she knows not whither; and thus, mayhaps, she comes under suspicion of theft, and at any rate gets much ill words from her master for it. As for the wine, he may easily get it, seeing he keeps the keys of all cellars."

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN AND GREEK.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, who can inform me (through the channel of your useful and widely-circulated miscellany) at what period our present English pronunciation of Latin and Greek originated, which differs so widely from that of every other nation of Europe. For it strikes me, if Englishmen so pronounced before the Reformation, when our priests had so much intercourse with the Pope, and other Roman Catholic

Catholic priests on the continent, it must have made great confusion; for an Englishman can scarcely make himself understood to a foreigner, although the inhabitants of almost every other country of Europe can understand each other. They do not, indeed, pronounce exactly alike, but then there is a sufficient similarity to prevent confusion. Thus, for instance, every nation except ourselves pronounces the vowel *a* open or broad. The French pronounce it almost as we do *au*, in the words *haud*, *aut*, &c. The Italians, Germans, and Swedes do not pronounce it quite so grave, but more like the Scots, as we do in the last syllable of our words *papa*, *mamma*, &c. The scholars of *Winchester school* always pronounce the *a* broad, like the Scots, but pronounce all the other vowels like the rest of their countrymen. Whether they have adopted this singular pronunciation lately, or whether they have always so pronounced, I am unable to determine. I am told that it begins to be very prevalent at Oxford, and is adopted there by many who were not of *Winchester school*.

The insertion of this in your Magazine will much oblige,

Sir, yours, &c.

T. F.

OMNIANA.

85. *Ophites in Malabar.*

The Jacob-Bryantists believe that the devil invented snake worship, by way of commemorating his victory over Eve. They will believe any thing. The snake has been a common deity, because it is a manageable one, and that in a more extraordinary manner than any other animal.

A Malabar Bramin once played off a curious trick upon his flock. He raised money enough among them to make a golden snake and twelve golden eggs, which he carried to the Pagoda in solemn procession, and there deposited, telling the people that in six weeks time the snake would be vivified, hatch the eggs, and disappear with its young to become the tutelary divinities of their country. They disappeared accordingly at the time appointed, to the infinite joy of the believers.

In those parts of Malabar where snakes are worshipped, convenience overcomes prejudice. The natives are by no means displeased when a Moor or Christian rids them of one of these venomous gods; perhaps they enjoy a double satisfaction in having the reptiles destroyed, and in believing the infidel will be damned for destroying it.

86. *The Ounce.*

There is a curious instance of cunning in the ounce. One of these animals, who was chained near a dwelling-house, used to scatter the rice which was given him as part of his food as far as his chain would suffer him, then retire and feign to be asleep, till the poultry came to peek it up, when he sprang on them and caught them.

87. *Defence*

87. *Defence of Popery.*

Father Parsons has been modest enough to make this comparison, 'expressing the different dealing of Catholicicks and Protestants about seeking the true church and religion.'

"The difference between us, and him and his, to wit between Catholicicks and Protestants, is not much unlike to that of the cloth sellers of London; the one a royal merchant, which layeth open his wares clearly, giveth into your hands the whole piece of cloth at mid-day, willetth you to view and behold it in the sun, removeth all veils, penitices, and other stoppings of light that may give obscurity or impediment to the manifest beholding, handling, and discerning thereof; whereas contrariwise the other, being a crafty broker, or poore pedlar, having no substantial wares indeed to sell, but such as is false made and deceitfully wrought, and taken up also for the most part of the other's leavings, seeketh by all means possible to sell in corners, and to shut out the sun that it be not well seen, or to give you a sight thereof by false lights only, neither will he deliver you the whole piece into your hand to be examined thoroughly by yourself, but sheweth you one end thereof only, different from the rest which he suppresseth." *A Treatise of Three Conversions of England, by N. D. 1603.*

Mr. Robert Chambers, priest and confessor of the English dames in the city of Bruxelles, also boasts that the miracles of his church are not "wrought in *hugger-mugger*" (a word which Sir John Harrington introduced in poetry, in a manner much more extraordinary than decent). Of all the miracles of that church nothing is more miraculous than the invincible impudence of its defenders.

88. *Fire-arms against Tygers.*

It is safer, says an excellent traveller, if you meet a tyger, and have a gun in your hand, to discharge it in the air than to fire at him. The report is likely to frighten the beast; but if he be wounded and not crippled, it is scarcely possible to escape.

89. *The Wafer.*

Gage is a suspicious writer, because he has transcribed part of his book *verbatim & literalim* from an old translation of Gomara, without acknowledgment. This is vexatious: there is much in the book which is very curious, and this act of dishonesty throws a doubt over the whole. The history of his conversion is not improbable; and even if not true, is certainly well imagined.

"Whilst this traffick was at Portobel, he says, it happened unto me that which I have formerly testified in my Recantation Sermon at Paul's church, which if by that means it have not come unto the knowledge of many, I desire again to record it in this my history, that to all England it may be published; which was, that one day saying the mass in the chief church, after the consecration of the bread, being with my eyes shut, at that prayer which the church of Rome

Rome calleth the Memento for their Dead, there came from behind the altar a mouse, which running about came to the very bread or wafer-god of the papists, and taking it in his mouth, ran away with it, not being perceived by any of the people who were at mass, for that the altar was high by reason of the steps going up to it, and the people far beneath. But as soon as I opened my eyes to go on with my mass, and perceived my god stolen away, I looked about the altar, and saw the mouse running away with it, which on a sudden did so stupifie me that I knew not well what to do or say; and calling my wits together, I thought that if I should take no notice of the mischance, and any body else in the church should, I might justly be questioned by the Inquisition; but if I should call to the people to look for the sacrament, then I might be but chid and rebuked for my carelessness, which of the two I thought would be more easily borne than the rigor of the Inquisition. Whereupon, not knowing what the people had seen, I turned myself unto them, and called them unto the altar, and told them plainly, that whilst I was in my memento prayers and meditations, a mouse had carryed away the sacrament, and that I knew not what to do, unless they would help me to finde it out again. The people called a priest that was at hand, who presently brought in more of his coat; and as if their god had by this been eaten up, they presently prepared to find out the thief, as if they would eat up the mouse that had so assaulted and abused their god. They lighted candles and torches to find out the malefactor in his secret and hidden places of the wall; and after much searching and inquiry for the sacrilegious beast, they found at last in a hole of the wall the sacrament half eaten up, which with great joy they took out, and, as if the ark had been brought again from the Philistines to the Israelites, so they rejoiced for their new found god, whom, with many people now resorted to the church, with many lights of candles and torches, with joyful and solemn musick, they carried about the church in procession. Myself was present upon my knees, shaking and quivering for what might be done unto me, and expecting my doom and judgment. As the sacrament passed by me, I observed in it the marks and signs of the teeth of the mouse, as they are to be seen in a piece of cheese gnawn and eaten by it.

“ This struck me with such horror that I cared not at that present whether I had been torn in a thousand pieces for denying publicly that mouse-eaten god. I called to my best memory all philosophy concerning substance and accident, and resolved within myself, that what I saw gnawn was not an *accident*, but some real *substance* eaten and devoured by that vermin, which certainly was fed and nourished by what it had eaten; and philosophy well teacheth *substantia cibi (non accidens) convertitur in substantiam aliti*, the *substance*, not the *accident* of the food is converted and turned into the substance of the thing fed by it and alimented. Now here I knew that this mouse had fed upon some substance, or else how could the marks of the teeth so plainly appear? But no papist will be willing to answer that it fed upon the substance of Christ's body; *ergo*, by good consequence it follows

follows that it fed upon the substance of bread, and so transubstantiation here in my judgment was confuted by a mouse; which mean and base creature God chose to convince me of my former errors, and made me now resolve upon what many years before I had doubted, that certainly the point of transubstantiation, taught by the church of Rome, is most damnable and erroneous.

"The event of this accident was not any trouble that fell upon me for it; for, indeed, the Spaniards attributed it unto the carelessness of him who had care of the altars in the church, and not to any contempt in me to the sacrament. The part of the wafer that was left after the mouse had filled her belly, was laid up after the solemn procession about the church, in a tabernacle for that purpose: and because such a high contempt had been offered by a contemptible vermin to their bread-god, it was commanded through Portobel that day, that all the people should humble themselves and mourn, and fast with bread and water only."

Gage's Survey of the West Indies, 3d edit. 1677, p. 447.

90. *Almanack Prophets.*

Let the Great Turk look to his head, said Moore's almanack for 1807. I give him fair warning.—Many are the old women whose faith in Moore will be established by the fulfilment of this threat. Our fathers suspected such prophets of being concerned in the plots which they foretold—which is certainly not Moore's case. One Gresham (a fellow who was implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury) "was had in suspicion to have had a hand in the gunpowder plot, he wrote so near it in his almanack."

91. *Motteux.*

It is said that one Mr. Heveningham bought a dedication of Motteux, haggled with him about the price, and bargained for the number of lines and the superlatives of eulogy: not contented with this, he wrote the dedication himself, and made the miserable author put his name to it.

92. *The Spirit of Religious Party.*

In the year 1562 Jean Tironde, a protestant advocate, was beheaded at Toulouse by virtue of a sentence of the parliament, given in the following words: "Monsieur Tironde, the court does *not* find you guilty in the least; however, being well informed of your inward thoughts, and that you would have been very well pleased if those of your wretched and reprobate sect had gained the victory (and indeed you have always favoured them) they have condemned you to be beheaded, and have confiscated your estate without any exceptions." *Histoire Ecclesiast. des Eglises Reformées de la Royaume de France, par Beze.*

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

THE EARLY DIDACTIC AND MORAL POETS OF GREECE.

Didactic poetry, in its most polished state, is one of the species of composition which come most slowly to perfection. When science is far advanced, and language considerably cultivated, it is soon discovered that propositions of abstract reason are best conveyed in simple prose, that ornament is superfluous, and the shackles of metrical arrangement useless and inconvenient. If the poet think proper to deliver in verse the precepts of any art or science, the instruction of his readers is the least part of his object. He selects what he finds capable of ornament; what is barren of entertainment, however abundant it may be in instruction, he disregards; in precept he is brief and rare, in description and comparison he amplifies and exerts his powers. Anciently the case was otherwise. The dictates of practical and speculative wisdom were not numerous; artificial helps of memory were deficient. The former were readily comprized within a short compass; the latter were in some degree supplied by the cadence of verse, and the impressive figures and forms of expression which poetry admits.

The use of didactic poetry in its most finished form does not appear to have been prior to the age of Alexandrian literature. Of moral and philosophical poems, intended rather as manuals of instruction than as works of taste and genius, many more early memorials remain. Among the more eminent authors of poems of this description may be mentioned *Theognis*, *Phocylides*, *Solon*, *Xenophanes*, *Parmenides*, and *Empedocles*.

THEOGNIS is supposed to have flourished about the middle of the sixth century before Christ, Olymp. LVIII. 2. Of the particulars of his life very little account can be given. He was a native of Megara, whether the Megara in Sicily or Achaia has been thought doubtful. The claim of the latter seems preferable. At least if the verses which occur in his poem (751-756, Brunck) be genuine, he evidently represents himself as a native of the Grecian city. He speaks of its founder, Alcathous, the son of Pelops, and prays Apollo to avert from its walls the threatened invasion of the Medes, that the people, restored to tranquillity, may honour him with festivities and sacrifices. He draws, however, unfavourable omens from the ruinous civil dissensions which he observed to be prevalent among the Greeks. In the subsequent verses he speaks of himself as visiting Sicily in the capacity of a stranger, and in common with other regions which he had witnessed, finding nothing there which could delight him in comparison with his country. He is, however, by Plato, who cites him, called a Sicilian.

A moral poem, or rather collection of poetical fragments, bearing his name, is still extant. In the common editions it contains twelve hundred

hundred and fifty verses, several of which are omitted by Brunck, as interpolations from Solon and Tyrtaeus. The general character of the diction is simple and easy, with little poetical ornament or merit. Proverbial forms of expression are not unfrequent. There is little connection of parts, and the whole poem has strongly the appearance of short fragments, fortuitously put together.

PHOCYLIDES, the Milesian, was contemporary with the former writer. We have under his name an admonitory poem of two hundred and seventeen verses, which does not, however, accord with the citations of the ancients, and by the expression of sentiments of piety too refined for the age, betrays itself to be a spurious and recent composition, whether of some Pagan, Jew, or Christian. A few fragments of the genuine Phocylides are collected by Brunck (*Gnom. Poet.* 91.)

The name of Solon is much more eminent, and history has preserved for us many interesting particulars of his life. He was born in the year 638 B. C. He was a native of Salamis, the son of Execestidas, and reputed to be a descendant of Codrus. By his mother's side he was related to the tyrant Pisistratus. In his youth he was engaged in commercial enterprizes, and prompted both by a liberal curiosity and the desire of gain, visited many foreign regions. It is probable that he retired at an early period from his mercantile pursuits, when he gave himself up to the studies of poetry, philosophy, and politics. A circumstance which exemplifies at once his patriotism, his prudence, and his poetical powers, is mentioned by historians. The Athenians, wearied with an unsuccessful war which they had long waged with the Megarensians for the recovery of the island of Salamis, passed a law, prohibiting any one, under penalty of death, from proposing the further prosecution of the contest. Solon, feeling deeply for the disgrace of his city, and persuaded that others were actuated by similar sentiments, feigned himself mad, and ascending to the public station of the herald, recited in presence of the people an elegy, deploring the loss of Salamis, and the degradation of Athens. Animated by the sentiments which he expressed, the Athenians rescinded their former decree, and committed the prosecution of their claim by a renewal of the war to Solon, by whom it was successfully maintained. The poem of Solon, consisting of a hundred verses, was extant in the time of Plutarch, who speaks highly of its merit.

By the influence of Solon a league was formed among the states of Greece, to protect the temple of Delphi from the insults and exactions of the Cirrhæans, the object of which was accomplished, and the territory of the offenders devoted to perpetual execration. (*Æschin. cont. Ctes.*)

In the third year of the forty-sixth Olympiad, Solon was appointed Archon, and was invested with authority to compose the dissensions which prevailed between the different orders of the state, and threatened the most dangerous consequences. The care of forming a new constitution for the future government of the republic was likewise intrusted to him. In the discharge of this office he appeased the civil

disorders by which the state was convulsed; he abrogated the severe and bloody laws of Draco, with the exception of those which related to murder; he diminished the power of the creditor over the debtor, distributed the people into classes, and introduced various important changes into the form of government. Having completed the work of legislation, and finding himself harrassed by the frequent applications of persons who wished to consult him respecting the meaning of his laws, or to suggest amendments, which we may suppose were in many instances wholly foreign to their spirit, in order to relieve himself from their importunities, and to insure the permanency of his institutions, he resolved to travel, having bound the Athenians by a solemn oath, to suffer no infringement of his laws. He first proceeded to Egypt, where he conversed with the priests of Heliopolis and Sais, and was instructed in the secrets of their philosophy. He afterwards visited the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, with whom he held that celebrated conversation respecting happiness, which is related by Herodotus and other writers. Some chronological difficulties have been supposed to impeach the credibility of this discourse, but it seems to admit of a satisfactory defence.

During the absence of Solon, the factions which had before agitated the state broke forth afresh; he therefore returned to Athens, hoping by his presence to restore tranquillity. He was received with distinguished honour, but Pisistratus soon after, by his artful machinations, made his way to sovereign power, and though he ruled with moderation, and treated Solon with regard and deference, the latter retired to Cyprus, where he died at the age of eighty. His body was brought back to Salamis, his native island, and there buried. Statues were erected to his memory.

Solon was one of those early Greek philosophers who were distinguished by the appellation of the seven wise men. Philosophy had in that age attained to no systematic cultivation, and the only monuments of the wisdom of most of those ancient sages which have descended to us, are some short moral and prudential apophthegms, which seem to require for their discovery little depth of penetration, or extent of observation. They have, however, been consecrated to perpetual remembrance by the gratitude and admiration of Greece.

That the laws of Solon might be open to the inspection of the people, they were inscribed on wooden tablets, turning on axes, and said to have been of different forms, as the laws which they contained related to private or public affairs. The mode of writing is that which is termed *βαστροφιδον*, of which an instance remains in the celebrated Sigean inscription, proceeding alternately from left to right, and right to left.

The fragments of Solon's laws have been collected by various writers, and with most care by Samuel Petit in a learned work, which is, however, by no means free from inaccuracies and unfortunate conjectures, under the title, "*Leges Atticæ*," Par. 1635, fol. This work was republished by Wesseling with many improvements, and the addition of his own remarks and those of other critics, Lugd. Bat.

1742. Diogenes Laertius to his life of Solon has annexed four epistles, which he ascribes to that philosopher, addressed to Periander, Epimenides, Pisistratus, and Cræsus.

Of the poetical talents of Solon time has left us little opportunity of judging. Thirty-one fragments, collected from Stobæus and other writers, are printed by Brunck. They are written in various measures, but chiefly the elegiac. Many of them, in a style resembling that of Theognis, are employed in the illustration of useful maxims relative to the conduct of life and formation of manners. The scanty fragments of the Salaminian elegy manifest considerable animation, not inadequate to the powerful effect which it is said to have produced.

The didactic poets who have been hitherto mentioned, chiefly confined themselves to the inculcation of practical maxims of ethics, adapted to the purposes of common life. Poetry was by other writers at a period somewhat later employed for the communication of physical and metaphysical systems of philosophy. The chief of the early philosophical poets were Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Empedocles.

XENOPHANES was a native of Colophon, in Ionia. He is said by Eusebius to have been born in the fifty-sixth Olympiad. The much later period at which he is known to have been living has induced some writers to call in question the accuracy of this chronology. As he lived to extreme old age, the account of Eusebius is not, perhaps, irreconcilable with probability. Being exiled from his native city, he retired to Sicily, and was compelled to support himself by the recitation of his own poetry. He became a teacher in the Pythagorean school, but from the innovations which he introduced, is regarded as the founder of a sect, which received the name of Eleatic, from the place of residence of some of its principal professors.

So far as can be judged from the scanty memorials transmitted by the ancients, his doctrines seem to have been obscure, and were probably crude and indistinct. His physical opinions, if we may rely on the accounts which were given of them, were for the most part contemptible. His metaphysics have been suspected of a tendency to impiety.

He was the author of several poetical works, among which are mentioned a poem on the foundation of Colophon, elegies, verses against Homer and Hesiod, and a treatise concerning nature, all of which have perished, with the exception of a few fragments. Cicero speaks of his poetry, as well as that of his disciple, Parmenides, as being inferior to that of Empedocles, which may indeed be concluded from their remains.

PARMENIDES was the disciple of Xenophanes, and succeeded to his celebrity in the Eleatic school. He was the son of Pyris, and his family was one of the most wealthy and powerful of Elea. In his youth he is said to have attended the instructions of Anaximander. The early period of his life was spent in public affairs, but he was induced by the persuasions of Diocætas, a Pythagorean, to relinquish them for the retired and tranquil pursuits of philosophy. His character

character

racter was so pure, that his name has given occasion to a proverbial expression descriptive of a virtuous life. In gratitude to his Pythagorean instructor, who was in a humble station of life, he erected a temple to his memory as a departed hero. He communicated his doctrines in a poem on nature, written in hexameter verses, a few fragments of which, preserved by other writers, have descended to our time. Plato has left a dialogue, inscribed with the name of this philosopher, in which he is introduced as one of the principal speakers. It is probable, however, that according to his custom, he has corrupted the doctrines which he professes to explain by the intermixture of his own imaginations. The piece is one of the most obscure and abstruse in the circle of ancient metaphysics, and probably is not in this respect surpassed by the profundities of the transcendental philosophers of modern times.

EMPEDOCLES, the son of Meto, a wealthy citizen of Agrigentum, flourished about the eighty-fourth Olympiad. He was a follower of the Pythagorean doctrines. By his attachment to the popular party in the state, and his employment of an ample patrimony in acts of beneficence, he acquired great influence among the citizens of Agrigentum, and was accustomed to appear in public with a pompous train and the insignia of royal power.

He seems to have been strongly actuated by a vain desire of popular admiration, and for this purpose imposed on the multitude by the profession of supernatural powers, into the belief of which they were perhaps easily deluded by his superior knowledge of the powers of nature. By his pretended skill in allaying noxious winds, he acquired the surname of *καλυσσάμενος*. He is said to have checked the most furious passions by the power of music, to have cured hopeless diseases, and even to have raised the dead.

Whatever be thought of his philosophical attainments or his magical skill, his poetical powers are attested by the remaining fragments of his works, and the eulogium of ancient writers who possessed them entire. His books on nature, and his expiations, contained, as we are told by Laertius, five thousand verses, and a work on medicine six hundred. Lucretius places him above all the wonders of the island in which he dwelt.

Quorum Agragantinus cum primis Empedocles est,
Insula quem triquetris terrarum gessit in oris,

Heic est vasta Charybdia, et heic Ætnæa minantur
Murmura, flammæ rursus se colligere iras
Faucibus eruptos iterum ut vis evomat ignes,
Ad cælumque ferat flammæ fulgur rursus.
Qua cum magna modis multis miranda videtur
Gentibus humanis regio, visundaque fertur,
Rebus opima bonis, multa munita virum vi,
Nihil tamen hoc habuisse viro præclarius in se,
Nec sanctum magis, et mirum, carumque videtur.
Carmina quinetiam divini pectoris ejus
Vociferantur, et exponunt præclara reperta,
Ut vix humana videatur stirpe creatus.

I. 717.

The

The "golden verses," which bear the name of Pythagoras, are, though with little evidence, conjectured by Fabricius to be the work of Empedocles. An astronomical poem on the sphere, written in Iambics, and falsely attributed to him, was published by F. Morel, Par. 1584, and republished by Fabricius, in his *Bibliotheca Græca*.

The remains of the moral poets have been printed in various forms. Theognis, Phocylides, and the "golden verses," appear in the very scarce collection published by Aldus, 1495, comprising Hesiod, Theocritus, and some minor works. Subsequent editions are by far too numerous to be specified. The collections of Neander, Winterton, and Brunck may be mentioned. The title of the latter runs thus:

Ἡθικὴ ποιησις, sive Gnomici poetæ Græci. Ad optimorum exemplarium fidem emendavit R. F. P. Brunck. Argentorat. 1784.

The fragments of Solon were collected by Camerarius, Hertelius, and others.

Some fragments of the philosophical poets were collected by H. Stephanus, with the following title:

Poesis philosophica, vel saltem reliquæ poesis philosophicæ, Empedoclis, Xenophanis, Timonis, Parmenidis, Cleanthis, Epicharmi, Orphei carmina; item Heracliti et Democriti loci quidam et eorum epistolæ. Græce, Paris, 1573, 8vo.

A valuable service would be rendered to literature by the careful collection and illustration of the remains of the ancient philosophical poets.

D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

To the Extracts from Solon I would add the following.

On the Constitution of Athens.

The force of snow and furious hail is sent
From swelling clouds that load the firmament.
Thence the loud thunders roar, and lightnings glare
Along the darkness of the troubled air.
Unmoved by storms, old Ocean peaceful sleeps,
Till the loud tempest lifts the enraged deeps;
And thus the state, in fell distractions tost,
Oft' by its noblest citizens is lost.
And oft a people, once secure and free,
Their own imprudence dooms to tyranny.
My laws have arm'd the crowd with useful might,
But banish'd honours and unequal right,
Have taught the proud in wealth and strong in place
To reverence Justice and abhor disgrace,
And given to both a shield, their guardian tower
Against ambitious aims and lawless power.

I have

I have frequently had occasion to remark the recommendations to voluptuousness from a view of the shortness and uncertainty of life, so common to the writers of antiquity. Even the moral and philosophic Solon sometimes indulged in similar strains of poetry.

Wine, wit, and beauty, still their charms bestow,
Light all the shades of life, and cheer us as we go.

Langhorne's Plutarch.

Martial carries it so far, that the contemplation of one of the most affecting emblems of mortality, the monuments of the dead, presents to his imagination only a voluptuous incitement. His Epigram on the Mausoleum of Augustus is very elegant, and, notwithstanding its avowed tendency, has something more melancholy in it than we usually find in his poetry.

Fill high the bowl with sparkling wine,
Cool the bright draught with summer-snow,
Amidst my locks let odours flow,
Around my temples roses twine.

See yon proud emblem of decay,
Yon lordly pile that braves the sky!
It bids us live our little day,
Teaching that gods themselves may die.

The shortness of life, the "brittleness" of youth, the swift approach of age, are all topics on which the ancient poets, more especially those of the earliest times, delight to indulge the melancholy of their imaginations. Perhaps the most beautiful, among the many thousands of verses that these gloomy ideas have occasioned, are the production of a poet who appears, of all others, least likely to have composed them, and in a place where, of all others, we should least expect to find them—of Juvenal, in the most offensive of his satires. Yet, seldom as that author has deserved the praise of sentiment, in this very satire he suddenly falls into a strain of melancholy tenderness, certainly not surpassed by Mimnermus, Theognis, or Simonides.

Oh! how shall I recall the moments gone,
Blasted in hope, and utterly undone!
Swift down the path-way of declining years,
As on we journey through this vale of tears,
Youth wastes away, and withers like a flower,
The lovely phantom of a fleeting hour.
'Mid the light sallies of the mantling soul,
The smiles of beauty, and the social bowl,
Inaudible, the foot of chilly age
Steals on our joys, and drives us from the stage.

Hodgson's Juvenal, p. 179.

Plato has left us several beautiful specimens of that species of rural inscription which has been so often and so tastefully adopted by us, in imitation of the Greeks, as an accompaniment to ornamental gardening. I have inserted two or three of these in my "Translations, &c." and would willingly add the following.

On a Rural Image of Pan.

Sleep ye rude winds! be every murmur dead
Upon yon oak-crown'd promontory's head!
Be still ye bleating flocks—your shepherd calls—
Hang silent on your rocks, ye waterfalls!
Pan on his oaten reed awakes the strain,
And fills with dulcet sounds the pastoral plain.
Lured by his notes, the nymphs their bowers forsake,
From every fountain, running stream, and lake,
From every hill and ancient grove around,
And to symphonious measures strike the ground.

I have remarked on the affinity between the lesser poems of the Italians and those of the Greeks; perhaps my instances were not the most happy that could have been chosen: but I cannot help, in this place, referring my readers to the inscription affixed by the enamoured Medoro on the favourite Cave of Angelica.

Gay flowers, refreshing streams, perennial green,
Deep cavern, cool with everlasting shade,
Where fair Angelica, Cataya's queen,
By many Paladins in vain assay'd,
Lost in voluptuous trance I oft have seen,
Pant in my arms, and on my bosom laid;
Accept the only tribute I can raise
Of grateful love—accept my humble praise.

So will I pray that every courtly thane,
Or gentle knight, or maid of noble race,
Or wandering traveller, or simple swain,
Whom Fortune guides to this enchanted place,
May bless the shade, the streams, the flowery plain,
And bid kind planets and the wood-nymphs trace
Around the favour'd spot their kindest charm
To guard from foot profane and rude alarm.

Orlando Furioso, Canto 23, stanza 108.

I now come to an inscription of a very different nature, that composed by Alcæus, the Messenian, for the tomb of Hipponax, the satirist.

Thy grave no purple clusters rise to grace,
But thorns and briars choak the fearful place.

There

There herbs malign and bitter fruits supply
 Unwholesome juices to the passer by;
 And as, Hipponax, near thy tomb he goes,
 Shuddering he turns, and prays for thy repose.

That composed by Leonidas, of Tarentum, for Timon the Misanthrope, is a good companion to the above.

If, this inscriptive pillar passing by,
 Stranger, thou greet my ashes with a sigh,
 Invoke my name, or search my funeral urn,
 May all the gods prohibit thy return!
 But if in silence by my tomb thou go,
 (Unworthy of the man that lies below)
 Still shall my angry ghost thy steps attend,
 And furies haunt thee to thy journey's end.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND
 CURIOUS BOOKS.

L'ENDYMION DE GOMBAULD.

Paris, 1626.

One of Gombauld's friends had been jilted by a beautiful woman; he requested the poet to avenge him; and this tale was written in consequence, wherein, says the preface, some little truth is concealed under the adventures of Endymion with Diana.

The inhabitants of Heraclea are sounding trumpets and drums upon Mount Latmos, to awaken the moon from an eclipse. Pisander, lingering behind the crowd, hears the complaints of a man whom he recognizes to be his friend, the lost Endymion. The moon-loving man relates his adventures. Parthenopea, in the ambiguous verses of prophecy, had presaged his love for the Queen of Night, that he should see her rays shine favourably upon him, but at length be forced to believe that even the gods were inconstant: a heavy and light charm, was to detain him and make him travel, to make him die and live.

The first part of the prediction wrought its own accomplishment: he fell in love with Diana, and his nights were spent in solitary adoration of the moon. She appeared at length, and promised to favour him. After long expectation he seeks the aid of Ismena, a holy woman, who is versed in all allowable magic. She gives him a draught, which is to put him to sleep during her incantations. He drinks and sleeps. She then leads him through forests, where visionary monsters attempt to terrify him from his way, till he sees Diana circled
 with

with her nymphs. She pierces him with the arrows of Cupid, and the arrows of Love pierce deepest when sent from the hands of Chastity. Endymion sleeps under a myrtle; when he awakes, a beautiful nymph is standing by, vainly reaching up to cut a bough. She requests him to do it, and retires the while, lest censorious eyes should see her conversing with a stranger. Blood follows the wound of the tree, and Endymion is seized for the sacrilege. In the print which faces this part the artist has shewn some fancy; he has traced upon the myrtle bark the outline of a human countenance, and the swelling of the bosom, and the arms branching upwards. I have seen a print of Myrrha certainly borrowed from this.

The history of the Myrtle here interrupts the story. An episode, whenever, as in this case, it is purely episodical, is always resented as an impertinent intrusion. Endymion is treated with great honours, for he is reserved as a sacrifice to the moon. Sthenobea, the niece of the high priest, falls in love with the destined victim. It was her semblance that an evil power had assumed to make him cut the mystic myrtle. He feels the affection of the innocent maid, and yet is constant to Diana. On the eve of the festival, when he first knows his doom, he sees not Sthenobea. She appears on the altar, holding the knife, and her countenance is tranquil and even discovers a gleam of joy. Hurt at her seeming indifference, when the priest tells him he is to die by the hand of that person who loves him best, he says it cannot be by the hand of Sthenobea. The reproach makes her faint; the knife is put into his own hand, and, exulting to die for Diana, he stabs himself upon her altar.

The shade of Sthenobea meets him on the banks of Lethe. She in her turn upbraids. Ismena had given her that knife, which was to be the means of his deliverance, and it was the knowledge of this that had calmed her anguish. She had recovered from her swoon, when a serpent, sent by the goddess, stung her mortally: thus had she fallen the victim first of Love, then of Diana.

The moon descended to Endymion; she had a veil over her face, but he knew her. Thy happiness, said she, surpasses thy hopes; cease to accuse the gods; immortal glory is given thee by this affection, or if thou wilt, by mine. Many are the stars whose names are unknown upon earth; but wherever the moon is seen and mentioned, thy name shall be in the memory and the mouth of man.

As she thus spake, the noise of uproar and clamorous music disturbed them. She disappeared, and he found himself on Mount Latmos; for, as Pisander tells him, he had never awoke since he swallowed the opiate of Ismena. This is not correctly managed: miraculous events are related previous to this sleep, and as Endymion has been long lost, the duration of the dream is as miraculous as the events would have been if actual.

This was a favourite book in its author's time; it is written with some force and fancy of language, but the classical fiction is too beautiful—it is a statue too fine to be drest in French embroidery. Gombauld

bauld was fettered by his promise to satirize a jilt and oblige a friend, or he would probably have spared us the disappointment of being waked at the end of the story.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF COUNT LYNAR.

ROCHUS FREDERIC COUNT LYNAR, privy counsellor to his Danish majesty and knight of the order of the elephant, was descended from an ancient family, a branch of the counts of Guerini, in the dukedom of Tuscany, which had settled in Germany. He was born in 1708, at the castle of Lubbenau, and after the death of his father was placed by his mother, when sixteen, under the care of her relation, count Reuss, who sent him along with his eldest son, first to Jena and afterwards to Halle, at both which places young Lynar applied with the utmost assiduity to the Greek and Latin languages, and even to theology. In the year 1730 he made a tour through Denmark and Sweden; and in 1731, accompanied by his fellow student, Henry von Reuss, and his tutor Geuseau, he paid a visit to several of the German courts, after which he repaired to Holland, and passing through the Austrian Netherlands proceeded to France. Having next visited England in the year 1732, he returned to Germany through Lorraine, and sometime after went to Denmark, where, by the recommendation of count Reuss he obtained an appointment at court; but being ambitious of a more public station, he volunteered his services in the home and foreign departments, and displayed so much activity that he was dispatched by Christian VI. to East Friesland, to settle the affairs of the dowager princess, Sophia Caroline, sister to the queen. This mission he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign; and being now thought capable of a more important trust, he was appointed, in 1735, to be ambassador extraordinary to the court of Stockholm, where he resided till the year 1740, esteemed by his Swedish majesty, and during that time was honoured by his employer with the order of Dannebrog. On his return to Denmark, the king conferred on him an office in Holstein; but a few years after, he was again called forth to appear on the political theatre at the court of Petersburg, in consequence of the aspect which the state of politics had then assumed in the North. The empress Elizabeth had resolved to place the crown of Sweden on the head of Adolphus Frederic, bishop of Lubec; and the Swedes agreed to nominate him successor to the throne, because this was the condition on which the empress consented to make peace, and to give back the greater part of Finland. The prince, in return, was obliged to promise that he would enter into a negotiation with Denmark for the exchange of Schleswic; but instead of gratifying the views of Russia,

Russia, he attached himself to the French party, and received with coolness the advances made by the court of Denmark. The Russian court entertained a suspicion that the French party in Sweden intended to introduce an unlimited form of government into that country; and being desirous to prevent this by a new war, if necessary, it made certain propositions to the court of Denmark, by its minister, baron Korff, to induce it to favour its measures. A hint was even thrown out that it meant to restore every thing Denmark had lost by the treaties of Orebroe and Rothschild; and that after setting aside the successor to the throne of Sweden, it would not even be averse to an union of the three northern kingdoms. The Danish court returned a favourable answer to these proposals, and having immediately ordered some movements in its fleet and army, which excited the jealousy both of France and Sweden, the French ministry prevailed on the Swedish cabinet to enter into a private convention with Denmark, in the preliminary articles to which, it was agreed that the successor to the Swedish throne should, in his own name and that of his heirs, renounce all right to Schleswic and Holstein, but in such a manner that he or his successors might receive for Holstein the counties of Delmenhorst and Oldenburg. When these articles were ratified on both sides, the defensive treaty of alliance between Sweden and Denmark, which was about to expire, was to be renewed, and the whole convention was to be definitively settled and ratified at the next diet. Though it had been stipulated in the preliminary articles to this convention, that it should in no manner prejudice the right of the Grand Duke, or his heirs and successors to his part of the duchy of Holstein, it was readily foreseen that Russia, when it became acquainted with it, and with the renewal of the treaty of subsidy between France and Denmark, would be highly dissatisfied; on this account, it was resolved that count Lynar should be sent to Petersburg, as ambassador extraordinary, not only for the purpose of quieting the Russian court, but also to persuade it to allow the Grand Duke to enter into a treaty in regard to Schleswic and Holstein. Count Lynar had weighty reasons for declining this mission, as it would be attended with considerable expence, and require that he should separate from his family; but a considerable addition being promised to his income, and as it was likely to open a way for him to a place in the ministry, he was induced to accept it. About the middle of summer 1749, the court of Denmark having come to a conclusion, count Lynar was invited to Copenhagen, where he drew up the convention between Denmark and the successor to the Swedish throne, together with the acts of cession and exchange, which were to be transmitted to the French court; and when these were completed, he set out for St. Petersburg, accompanied by his eldest son Frederic Ulrich, and his tutor, the celebrated Busching, who has published a very entertaining account of their journey to the capital of the Russian empire. Count Lynar was received at the Russian court with every mark of respect due to his rank; but his stay there was not of long duration. Being destined by his sovereign to a seat in his council with the department of foreign affairs,

affairs, he was accordingly recalled, and returned to Copenhagen in the month of March, 1752. This destination, however, was now changed, and instead of being made minister, he was appointed governor of the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, to which he retired with his family, and where he spent his leisure time in the composition of literary works, the first of which, a translation of "Seneca de Beneficiis," with excellent notes, was printed in 1753. He had been initiated in the Greek language in the early part of life, and having renewed the study of it on his arrival at Oldenburg, he made so much progress, that by comparing the best commentators he was able to write a good paraphrase on the "Epistles," which was afterwards published. He wrote also several moral essays.

In the year 1757 he had an opportunity of again rendering himself conspicuous in a political capacity, by the part which he took in the famous convention of Closter-seven, entered into between the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French forces, and the duke of Cumberland, who was then at the head of the allied army. After the battle of Hastenbec, on the 26th of July that year, which terminated to the advantage of the former, the latter retired farther down the Weser, and in the beginning of September found themselves confined in a narrow pass, in the duchy of Bremen and the principality of Verden. Count Bernstorff, the Danish Minister, had in the mean time induced his Danish majesty to propose a cessation of hostilities between the belligerent powers; and as soon as this was done, he dispatched an order to count Lynar, then in the neighbourhood, to bring about this measure; but the messenger was sent off in so much haste, that the order was not formally signed by the king. When the order arrived, count Lynar gave notice to the chiefs of both armies, and first waited on the duke of Cumberland, who, in a note on the 5th of September, after paying him some compliments on his candor and abilities, returned him thanks for this first step towards an accommodation. Next day he paid a visit to the Duke de Richelieu, at Closterseven, and having conferred with him some time, returned the same day to the Duke of Cumberland. On the 9th General Sporken, on the part of the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied Count Lynar to Closterseven, and the latter concluded a convention, which was publicly announced on the 10th, and to which he promised to procure the guaranty of the king of Denmark. This was accordingly obtained; but as neither of the commanders had power to negotiate, and as the convention was unfavourable and disagreeable to the king of Prussia, the king of France and his Britannic majesty refused their ratification. Many difficulties were started on both sides, which occasioned much writing and great trouble to Count Lynar, as mediator, and for which he received little thanks from either of the parties.

On the 31st of March, 1763, he was invested with the order of the elephant by Frederic V. and he had now attained to the highest honour his sovereign could bestow; but some complaints being made against him on account of his administration, which charged him, in particular, with too much attention to his own interest, and which, according to his biographer,

biographer, Busching, were not altogether groundless, he was advised to resign, which he did in October 1765, a short time before the death of his sovereign, which took place in January 1766. The same year he retired with his family to Lubennau, which then belonged to his elder brother, who dying without issue in 1768, it fell to him by inheritance, and he soon began to introduce into his estates many improvements; but being now sixty years of age, he resigned the management of them to his second son, appointing him at the same time his successor, because he considered him as fitter for it than any other of his male children. The remaining part of his life he passed in retirement, undertaking now and then short tours, particularly to Berlin; but having lost his lady in the month of February, 1781, he did not long survive her. He had been for some time afflicted with a dropsy in the breast, which subjected him to great suffering, and the disease now increasing, he expired in the month of November following, in the 73d year of his age.

Count Lynar was well made, and above the middle size, with fair hair and a ruddy complexion. In his childhood he had been much troubled with an acrid defluxion in his eyes, and particularly the right eye, accompanied with severe pain; but his eyes were good, and displayed great fire and animation; both when pleased or displeased they were exceedingly expressive. His address was noble and elegant. His whole external appearance announced a man of strong natural endowments; and his manners, which were highly engaging, shewed that he had lived much in the polite world. He had an agreeable voice, and spoke with great fluency, correctness, and precision. He possessed the power of persuasion in an eminent degree, so that those who negotiated with him, even when the right was on their side, were in danger of being led into error. He could assume a variety of characters in the most natural manner, and by these means excited much admiration when he laid aside his dignity to entertain his company. His style in German had a strong cast of the diplomatic; but in his letters he expressed his sentiments with considerable elegance; and he was particularly happy in the choice of his words. He spoke and wrote French well, and Latin still better. In his youth he had learned to draw with a pen and black lead pencil; and he was able to take accurate likenesses of persons whose remembrance he wished to preserve. He was a great connoisseur in painting, and had formed an excellent collection of pictures. He had also a strong turn for music, in which, if the multiplicity of his avocations had permitted, he would have made a great proficiency. He amused himself sometimes with writing poetry, in that taste which was admired in Germany about the middle of the last century, but without aspiring to the name of poet, for he styled himself only a verse-maker. His learning was extensive. He had read a great deal, and as his memory was equal to his judgment, he retained much of what he had read, and could employ it in company with great aptness and propriety. The talent of suiting himself to persons of all ranks and of every condition he possessed in an uncommon degree, and it often enabled him to accomplish more by words than
others

others could do by presents. His works are, *A Translation of Seneca de Beneficiis*. Hamburg, 1753, 8vo. *Translation of Seneca on the Shortness of Life*. 1754. *Der Sonderling*, that is, *The Singular Man*. Hanover, 1761, 8vo.; and in French, Copenhagen, 1777, 8vo.; a work which, according to Busching, is well worth a perusal. *Historical, Political, and Moral Miscellanies*; in four parts, 1775-1777, 8vo. Though this work was afterwards continued, the Count had a share in these four parts only. There are some papers in it by his son, Count Casimir. In the first and fourth part he gives an illustration of the maxims in Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to his Son*, for which he was well qualified, which displays a great knowledge of courts and of the polite world. *A Paraphrase on the Epistle of Paul to the Romans*. 1754, 8vo. *Paraphrase on the Epistle to the Hebrews*. Bremen, 1756, 8vo. *Paraphrase on all the Epistles*. Halle, 1765, 8vo. which contains the two preceding. *Paraphrase on the Epistle of John*. 1770, 8vo. *Paraphrase on the four Gospels*. Halle, 1775, 8vo. *The Real State of Europe in the year 1737*, and several other articles in Busching's *Magazine for History and Geography*.

W. J.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HOPE AND MEMORY.*

(* Composed to a favourite German air.)

Hope, adieu !
 Faithless charmer, fly my view :
 I, for substance quitting semblance,
 Shadowy hope for sure remembrance,
 Syren, thee no longer woo :
 Hope, adieu !

Memory, hail !
 'Tis with thee I fain would dwell :
 Dupe of Hope no more I languish,
 Smiling Hope but lures to anguish ;
 Thy firm pleasures never fail :
 Memory, hail !

VIRIDIS.

MEMORY AND HOPE.

Memory, hence !
 Formed for bliss and innocence :
 Me thou tell'st of wasted leisure,
 Faithless friends, and faded pleasure,
 Wound'st with former pain my sense :
 Memory, hence !

Hope,

Hope, be near!
 With thy lights my prospect cheer:
 Half disclose the scene at distance,
 Shew me joys, and shade resistance:
 Nurse of airy pleasures dear,
 Hope, be near!

FLOSCULUS.

 ODE TO HEALTH.

COME, Health, rosy goddess! from off the bleak mountain,
 Where pleas'd with the goat-herd you dwell,
 And pledge him in cups from the rippling fountain,
 That rises and runs near his cell.

Oh! come from the wild woods, where fearless of danger
 You chace with the savage all day,
 Where to diet, to drugs, and precaution a stranger,
 For ever securely you stay.

Oh! come from the cot, whence, whatever the weather,
 The hind springs from rest; 'ere the sun,
 Leaves his sloth and his dog and his doublet together
 In the shade, till his labour is done.

From the heath, whence the fragrance thy breath is disclosing,
 Cheers the hut, and makes poverty glad,
 And the poor shepherd boy by his sheep cote reposing
 Light hearted, ill fed, and half clad.

From the cliff o'er the fisherman's cavern impending,
 Where his boat and his tackle are laid,
 While the call of the sea-nymph thou 'rt ever attending,
 Oh! come to thy suppliant's aid!

Oh! come from the northern inclementest regions,
 Which Phœbus scarce warms with his ray,
 Whence, of old, pour'd the hardy, invincible legions,
 The terror and scourge of their way!

From the islands* so blest, where old age steps uprightly,
 And decrepitude never is known,
 Where nature is healthful, and vig'rous and sprightly,
 Tho' girt by a tropical zone.

If in the green valley, with Zephyrus playing,
 Or braving the blast thou dost roam
 On the high-crested hill;—ah! wherever thou'rt straying,
 Haste! sweetest of Goddesses, come!

E. N. LE NOIR.

* Isles of Bourbon and France.

BOUTS RIME'S,

Addressed to the Author of Dramatic Sketches of Northern Mythology.

SKALD, not of other times, in what old
 Hast thou acquir'd the noble art of
 Or track'd the elfin footsteps of the
 Soft-moon-light-music-loving pale
 Whence fed thy mind's clear eye with the
 Of the fair mourner amber-weeping
 Wreathing her melancholy brows with
 And sighing to each echo, Balder,
 Blest if, by making up a Druid's
 Or spelling charmed lines of guttural
 My limping foot thy lofty way might
 Explore the shining mansions of
 Where ghosts of boxers wage a mimic
 For acorn-guineas shaken down by
 Where swans can sing, such swans as bathe in
 A stream that makes each sipper in't a
 O for a Skinfax, Sleipner, or a
 Horse, that would bear me to the home of
 Whose elegant employment every
 To read the papers written by the
 Regretless I'd look down on all that's
 On water-cresses breakfasting with
 Din'd on fat hams fresh cut from huge
 Boil'd in the bubbling caldron of
 While at each glance, sweet glances never
 Valkyries run for ale to butler
 Or guided, when of Asgard's bustle
 To sup on oysters with the Vaun-king
 And to digest this most dispeptic
 Led off to smook a pipe with red-nos'd
 When drunk, by old Alfather, on a
 I'd chop the loggerhead of cruel
 And pierce with fatal wound the breast so
 Of the condition-making cheating
 For troubling Frea with the fruitless
 To prove: Not gods when dead repass the

saga
 Braga,
 puny
 Iduna,
 idea
 Frea
 alder
 Balder?
 tunic,
 Runic,
 follow,
 Valhalla,
 war
 Thor,
 Mimer,
 rimer.
 wooden
 Odin,
 morn is
 Normies!
 earthy,
 Hertha,
 Serimner
 Andrimner,
 aim'd ill!
 Heimdal,
 tir'd,
 Niord,
 nurture
 Surtur.
 block
 Lok,
 steely
 Hela,
 trial
 Gial.

ON APPROACHING MY HOME AFTER LONG ABSENCE.

NEAR yon lone moors where dewy spring
Can scarce one simple flow'ret fling,
And later summer's warmer sigh
Wakes but the wild heath's purple eye,
Where winter's frozen robe of white,
Betraying oft the wanderer's sight,
Conceals from his enquiring ken
The deep morass, or deeper fen ;—
There lies the vale, contentment-blest,
That nurs'd me on her verdant breast,
What time in childhood's pleasing dream,
Entranc'd I lay by Teisa's stream.
I then reclin'd in careless ease,
Where simplest charms had power to please,
Where fond affection still would roam,
For nature whispers 'tis my home.
Though sometimes dew'd with transient tears,
Serenely shone my early years ;
Delight so mark'd my infancy,
It seem'd in Hope's delusive eye
A covenant with human strife,
The herald of a happy life.
Oh! how remembrance loves to glean
Each feat that mark'd the blissful scene,
When Health led on my morning hours,
And Fancy strew'd her path with flow'rs ;
When Time, that since has chang'd his tone,
Appear'd to live for joy alone.
I sported then on pleasure's shore,
Nor heard the distant billows roar ;
Now launch'd upon the boist'rous deep,
In clouds my fav'ring planets sleep,
And leave me wandering and forlorn,
'Till Fortune wake a brighter morn ;
Yet! should the Fates my days annoy,
And cancel ev'ry future joy,
On this lov'd scene, a potent spell,
Delighted thought shall ever dwell,
And long as Memory's faithful eye
My native hamlet can descry,
Or anxious Contemplation trace
But one faint feature of her face,
So long shall Barnard's vale be dear,
And Life's perspective finish here.

J. B. A.

2d Dec, 1807.

Vol. III.

2 Z

SONG OF HOPE.

FLY before me, black Despair,
 'Tis my turn to triumph now;
 From each heart I'll banish care,
 And with joy surround each brow.
 I am Hope, whose ample wing
 Gives support to soaring Love;
 From my balmy influence spring
 Joys all other joys above.

I can wipe away the tear
 Flowing from Affliction's eye;
 Make a promise seem sincere,
 And the frowns of Want defy;
 I can lighten slav'ry's chains,
 By the comforts which I bring;
 Disappointment's galling pains
 In my presence lose their sting.

Wretches but through me endure
 Sorrow's pangs without complaint;
 Fancied joys their torments cure,
 Distant prospects, which I paint:
 Mortals all my bounties share,
 All before my altar bow;
 From each heart I banish care,
 And with joy surround each brow.

E.

SONNET TO MISS H—.

HENCE idle dreams of visionary joys!
 No more for me Hope pours the golden ray
 To cheer the glooms that hover o'er my way;
 No more for me her brightest tints employs
 To paint the distant scene in pleasing vest;
 No more from me the thorny path she hides
 Of life's rough wilderness; no more she guides
 My steps, in fairest form of fancy drest.
 Far other once my lot, when, dearest maid,
 Thy form, thy mind my fond affections stole,
 And flatt'ring love alone possess'd my soul:
 Oh! then methought some whisp'ring spirit said,
 "Mortal be happy! on thy future hours
 "Shall bounteous pleasure shed her freshest show'rs.

Oxford, 5th March.

G. H.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

It will be gratifying to our readers and to the philosophical world in general to be informed, that Mr. Davy, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, has so far recovered his health as to commence a new course of lectures on electrico-chemical science. He was received by one of the most crowded auditories we ever witnessed, with the most distinguished marks of heartfelt joy and enthusiasm. The result of his labours will no doubt hereafter be made public, in a manner suited to their great importance: it will, however, be satisfactory to those who, from local or other circumstances, are unable to attend these lectures, to have before them an imperfect outline of what is doing by this most distinguished philosopher. Mr. Davy's introductory lecture was delivered on Saturday, the 12th of March: he lamented the great disadvantages under which he had prepared to deliver the new course. "You have," says he, referring to his late alarming and protracted illness, "an unfinished building of which the scaffolding has failed, not through any fault of the architect, but because his means were inadequate to their end: he has missed his aim, not for want of care, but want of power." He commented at large on the interesting nature of the new discoveries which he meant to lay before his audience, and on the extensive field which was now opened to enquiry and experiment. The discoveries in Galvanism had created a new æra in science; they presented a path yet unappropriated and unexplored; they conducted to regions of wide extent, and to what might justly be denominated "the land of promise in philosophy." The lecturer seemed to regret that this science had become associated so closely with the name of Galvani, who had but a small share in the discoveries compared with Volta, to whom we are indebted for the Galvanic, or rather the Voltaic pile and battery. Volta, however, confined himself to effects purely electrical, whereas the great object of this department of knowledge was important almost entirely as it was connected with chemical phenomena. Hence he assumed the title for his lectures of electrico-chemical. He next described the magnitude and extent of the apparatus which he should have the pleasure of exhibiting in this course of his lectures, which not only exceeded every thing of the kind yet produced, but from which he anticipated very brilliant discoveries in addition to those already made public. It had been long known, Mr. Davy observed, that certain bodies were capable of exhibiting electrical phenomena, under circumstances of excitation, but it was only last year discovered, that many substances in their natural state, and without any degree of friction or excitation, would actually exhibit the signs of negative and positive electricity. He here evidently referred to his own experiments, an account of which was laid before the Royal Society a few months ago. From these experiments, which we understand are to be repeated and varied in the present course, it appears that some metals as zinc are naturally in a state to exhibit the effects of positive electricity, that others as silver are always negative; that acids are always positive, and alkalis negative. Hence he conjectures, that the chemical affinities of bodies depend on their natural state of electricity; or, in other words, that electrical energy and chemical affinity depend on the same principle: some being always, when in their natural state, positively, and others negatively electrified, the two classes combine in consequence of this: that when their natural electricity is augmented, their tendency to unite is increased, and that this tendency is destroyed by a contrary method. Thus an acid and alkali, having opposite electricities, unite most eagerly; if their degrees of electricity are nearly equal in opposite directions, they unite with greater force: if those degrees of electricity are made stronger by artificial means, the bodies combine still more eagerly. This theory is confirmed by the fact, likewise discovered by himself, that perfectly neutral salts shew no symptoms of either positive or negative electricity: and that bodies, having very strong degrees of opposite electricity, are restored to equilibrium with an evolution of heat, and even of light and heat; while bodies exhibit similar appearances, when their union is effected by means of chemical

chemical action. The same theory accounts for the amalgamation of metals; hence the effects produced by the union of zinc and copper, and zinc and silver, the zinc being positive, the copper and silver being negative: and it is found that those metals adhered most strongly to mercury which charge a condensing electrometer most highly. The professor next described certain substances which will conduct only negative electricity, as soap; and others which will conduct only positive electricity, as flame; and he observed, that the state of bodies with regard to *contraction* and *expansion* made a decided difference in their state of electrization, the former giving out negative electricity and the latter positive.

Mr. Davy rapidly traced the refined processes by which matter was rendered susceptible of change, and finally prepared for sustaining organic life. In discovering these elementary processes, men had frequently imagined that they could detect the causes of the subsequent changes, developed in the animal system, but here a barrier was opposed to enquiry. Physiology appeared to be the science with which man was least acquainted. He here possessed no means of accurate investigation. Every advance in experimental science had been marked by unsuccessful efforts to discover in some vague analogy the mystery of existence. When Newton published his divine discoveries, a solution of every difficulty was anticipated from mechanical principles; then an illustration of the vital functions were attempted by the wedge and the screw. When pneumatic chemistry first attracted attention, the mystery of existence was found in oxygen and hydrogen. The discoveries of Galvani had opened a new vein of speculation; the springs of life were now supposed to lie in the motive powers of a muscle or a nerve. These dreams have already passed away; other dreams succeed, which shall likewise pass away. On this subject human curiosity will continue to enquire without ever arriving at the object of investigation. The laws and operations of living nature are made known to us by sensible phenomena, and by what agencies they are performed we shall enquire in vain. "To explore the sources of animated existence in the world around us; to explain them by the processes of inorganic matter, is to seek the living among the dead—the master among his slaves. That which sees is not visible; that which feels is not submitted to the touch; that which commands cannot be made subservient to investigation."

Mr. Davy next expatiated on the moral advantages arising from the study of nature, and concluded by observing, in answer to those who captiously ask, "What is the use of these enquiries?" That science was not only the ornament but the benefactor of mankind; in its object sublime, and in its application rendered most salutary and important. Although its use was not immediately perceived, it was gradually transmitted to, and its influence in its effects experienced by all like a mountain stream, of which the source was known only to the traveller who had climbed the rocks to contemplate a sublime object, and which afterwards descending to the vallies, in its beneficent course, embellished and fertilized a whole district.

Our readers will recollect that in a former number we announced as in preparation a magnificent work under the title of *THE BRITISH GALLERY OF PICTURES*, to consist of two parts, and to be published in periodical numbers: a number of each of these parts, or series, has now appeared, and, we feel ourselves called upon to say, are executed in a style of excellence which reflects the highest honour on the artists engaged in the undertaking. The first number of the first series contains the commencement of the catalogue of the Marquis of Stafford's collection, with three plates, viz. 1. a Plan of his Lordship's Gallery; 2. The Two Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation from Nicola Poussin; 3. Six small prints, consisting of three landscapes from Gasper Poussin, Appulus Metamorphosed, God appearing to Moses, and a sun-set, from Claude Lorraine; Jacob watering his flock, from Salvator Rosa; and St. John preaching, from F. Mola. These are all engraved from drawings by Craig. The first number of the second series contains a print of the Woman taken in Adultery, from Rubens, engraved by Cardon, from a faithful and exquisite drawing by Uwins; with the print is given an elegant and interesting description, which is understood

understood to be from the pen of Mr. Tresham, the present professor of painting in the Royal Academy, who has the superintendence of the publication. The History of Painting, by Mr. Ottley, which this part is intended to illustrate, will be given in a separate volume. Did the nature of our miscellany admit, we would gladly enter into a minute explanation of the plan of this splendid publication, and give a more detailed account of the beauties of the prints before us. Those who have been at all prejudiced against the dotted and mixed manner of engraving, will here be convinced of the perfection of which that style is capable in representing the touches of the pencil, and conveying a correct idea of the style of the master, &c.; and those who, from common examples, have been led to dislike coloured engravings, will here see that there are no beauties in the finest paintings of the first masters which may not be faithfully imitated in coloured prints, executed by competent artists.

This undertaking, being in an eminent degree a national one, has received the approbation of his Majesty, who has been pleased to honour it with his immediate patronage.

A copy of Opie's well-known painting of Belisarius, executed by Mr. Wm. Cantrill, the Marquis of Stafford's porter, was lately disposed of. It is an accurate representation of the fine original, and does infinite credit to this self-taught artist. The head of the neglected veteran, and the boy who holds the helmet for the donations of the passengers, are peculiarly well painted, and exhibit touches of a very superior kind. It is impossible to view the picture, and at the same time to consider the circumstances and situation of the artist, without much interest and admiration.

Mr. Fenton, who some time ago announced his intention of publishing an Historical Tour through the County of Pembroke, and who is known to have been long engaged in collecting materials for it, is now proceeding with that work, and will shortly put it to press. It will be embellished with a variety of engravings, from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare. Mr. Fenton intends this work as a part of a general description of South Wales which he hopes to be able to complete, to form a companion to Mr. Pennant's account of North Wales. It is also Mr. Fenton's design to publish about the same time with his account of Pembrokeshire, a new and enlarged edition, in three volumes quarto, of Mr. Pennant's work. With this view he means to go over the ground which Pennant travelled, to collect what materials may have escaped the researches of his predecessor, and to explore other districts of North Wales which Mr. Pennant did not visit at all. In this excursion he will be accompanied by Sir Richard Hoare, who has in the most obliging manner volunteered his services to supply what drawings may be deemed desirable, and to superintend the engraving of them. Other drawings will also be given from the collection of Mr. Pennant.

The Rev. Mr. Stawell, of Cork, has in the press a translation of the Georgics of Virgil, with copious notes and annotations, illustrative of the rural economy and agriculture of the ancients.

The two first volumes of Monstralet, translated by Mr. Johnes, and printing at the Hafod press, are nearly ready, and will probably be shortly given to the public. The remaining volumes will be finished with all possible expedition.

The sixth and last volume of the new edition of Hollinshed's Chronicles, which has been waiting for the incorporation and collation of the Indices, is in a state of considerable forwardness, and may soon be expected by the purchasers of the former volumes.

The Booksellers who undertook the republication of the above work, in pursuance of their plan of reprinting the scarce and valuable Chronicles of England, have just sent that of Hall to the press.

Mr. — Lewis has in the press some new original Romances in prose and verse.

The fifth number of the Engravings of the Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum will be published in the course of this month.

Considerable progress has been made in the printing of the Annual Review for 1807; it may therefore be expected early in the present month.

Mr.

Mr. Samuel Hoole has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, in two vols. quarto, illustrated by a great number of copper-plate engravings, a translation of the Select Works of Antony Van Lecuwenhock, containing the wonderful discoveries of that celebrated natural philosopher.

Mr. Byerley, author of the *Conscript*, &c. is employed in a translation of the *Horace of Corneille*, in blank verse.

A volume of Shakespeare's *Aphorisms* is nearly through the press, collected by Mrs. Loft and enlarged by Mr. Capel Loft, who has added notes, a preface, and index.

In the press, a work, entitled, *Studies, sacred and philosophic*, adapted to the Temple of Truth.

The Rev. Robert Adam, of Edinburgh, whose work on Religious Sects we noticed in a former number as being in preparation, has, with much liberality and candour, expressed his wish to receive any authentic information respecting them from competent authorities; his object being, not to advocate a party, but to give, as far as he may be able, a just, correct, and impartial view of the present state, principles, numbers, &c. of the different religious societies.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, of Homerton, is preparing for the press *Animadversions on the Rev. W. Parry's "Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, &c."* with an appendix, containing *Strictures on the Rev. W. Bennet's "Remarks on a Recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil."*

Mr. L. Cohen has in the press a splendid edition of a controversial work, entitled, "*Sacred Truths, addressed to the Children of Israel residing in the British Empire; containing Strictures on the new Sanhedrin, and causes and consequences of the French Emperor's conduct towards the Jews, &c. written by W. Hamilton Reid*;" tending to shew that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their belief; proving the local restoration to the Land of Promise; and clearly demonstrating that Bonaparte is not the man—the promised Messiah.

Dr. Charles Burney is proceeding with his new *Metrical Division of the Choral Odes of Æschylus*; he is also preparing an abridgment of Pearson's *Exposition of the Creed*.

Mr. Steward Kidd, to whom the learned world are indebted for the *Ruhnkeniana*, is engaged on a new edition of Dawes' *Miscellanea Critica*.

Dr. Wanostrucht is about to publish, for the use of young students in the French language, a work under the title of *Petit Tableau de la Constitution du Royaume uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande*, on the plan of his *Telemaque* and other works, with explications of the more difficult words at the bottom of the page.

A *Life of Abraham Newland*, containing some interesting particulars relative to the history of the Bank, is in the press.

Mr. Hall has in the press a work on *Botany and Vegetable Physiology*, intended chiefly for the use of the female sex.

The second number of the *London Medical Review* will appear on the first of May.

William Holloway, author of the *Peasant's Fate*, &c. will shortly publish a small volume of moral, narrative, and descriptive Poems, embellished with a beautiful frontispiece, under the title of the *Minor Minstrel*.

The son of Mr. Beckwith, the late editor of *Bloont's Fragmenta Antiquitates, or Ancient Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors*, is now preparing for the press a new edition greatly enlarged.

Mr. Amphlett has a novel in the press entitled *Ned Bentley* dedicated with permission to the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and said to be illustrative of the present state of English society.

Mr. Theodore Hook has a Novel in the press nearly ready for publication.

Mr. George Cooper, of Wimpole-street, has published his first number of *Architectural Reliques*; consisting of several views, &c. of *Llandaff Cathedral*: and early in April will appear, his second number, containing views of *Tynern Abbey, Monmouthshire*. The whole of the plates are from drawings taken on the spot by Mr. Cooper. The work will be continued in numbers, with letter-press

press illustrations, and drawings of the most interesting remains of *Architectural Antiquity in Great Britain*.

We hear that Mr. Sturges has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a work in explanation of the *critical situations* of the Game of Draughts, in which they are rendered sufficiently plain and obvious to every capacity. It is intended as an improvement on his Guide to the same Game formerly published.

On the first of May next will be published, a new Monthly Magazine, entirely devoted to the service of the fine Arts, which will be called "Annals of Art, or the London Academical Journal." To contain usually a series of original Essays on Art; a collection of every Transaction worthy of record; Transactions of native and foreign Societies connected with Art; Works in hand, and other News of the World of Art; Descriptions of Noble Collections; a candid Review of Publications on Art, Exhibitions, &c.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Discourses, explanatory of the object and plan of the Course of Lectures on Agricultural and Rural Economy. By Andrew Coventry, M.D. F.R.S.E. and S.A.S. honorary Member of the Dublin Society, &c. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 4s. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquities of Shropshire. By William Pearson. With 42 Etchings, oblong 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The British Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; comprising an accurate and popular View of the present improved State of Human Knowledge. By William Nicholson, author and proprietor of the Philosophical Journal, and various other Chemical, Philosophical, and Mathematical works. Part II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Crosby's Builders' Price Book, corrected to March 1808. By John Phillips. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

Pantologia; comprehending a complete series of Essays, Treatises, and Systems, alphabetically arranged; with a general Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words; and presenting a distinct survey of human genius, learning, and industry. By John Mason Good, Esq.; Olinthus Gregory, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and Mr. Newton Bosworth, of Cambridge; assisted by other gentlemen of eminence in different departments of literature. Part I. with eight plates, royal 8vo. 6s. sewed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the words in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern writers, shewing their affinity to those of other languages, and especially the northern; explaining many terms, which though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries, and elucidating national rites, customs, and institutions, in their analogy to those of other nations; to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. By John Jamieson, D.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, with a new edition of her Poems, including some which have never appeared before: to which is added, some Miscellaneous Essays in Prose, together with her Notes on the Bible, and Answers to Objections concerning the Christian Religion. By the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A. vicar of Northbourn, in Kent, her nephew and executor. 2 vols. 8vo. price 16s. boards.

Memoirs of the Rev. John Newton, late Rector of the United Parishes of St. Mary

Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Lombard-street; with General Remarks on his Life, Connections, and Character. By Richard Cecil, A.M. Minister of St. John's, Bedford-row. 12mo. price 4s. boards.

The Life of Petrarch. Collected from *Memoires pour la Vie de Petrarch*. By Mrs. Dobson. Seventh edition, embellished with eight copper-plates, designed by Kich, and engraved by Mackenzie. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Universal Biography; containing a copious account, Critical and Historical, of the Life and Character, Labours and Actions of eminent Persons, in all ages and countries, conditions and professions, arranged in alphabetical order. By J. Lempiere, D.D. 4to. price 3l. 3s. boards.

CRITICISM.

Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or, Heads of the Course of Lectures on that Subject, read in the University and King's College of Aberdeen. By Gilbert Gerard, D.D. Professor of Divinity, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

A new edition, with very large additions, of Comments on the several Editions of Shakspeare's Plays, extended to those of Malone and Steevens. By the Right Hon. John Monk Mason. 8vo. 15s. boards.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Lady's Economical Assistant; or, the Art of cutting-out and making the most useful articles of Wearing Apparel, without waste; explained by the clearest directions, and by numerous engravings of appropriate and tasteful patterns. Designed for domestic use. By a Lady. With upwards of thirty engravings. 12mo. 7s. 6d. boards.

EDUCATION.

A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically, to advance the Learner in Scientific as well as Verbal Knowledge. Designed for the use of Schools. By Nathaniel Howard. 12mo. 3s. bound.

Geography; or, a Description of the several Parts of the World, and their Productions; with the Religions, Customs, &c. of the Inhabitants; and a Summary of ancient Geography. Illustrated by new and accurate Maps. Designed for the use of Schools. By John Bransby, 12mo. price 3s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Kais; or, Love in the Deserts: an Opera, in four acts, now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane. With a few words by way of preface. By I. Brandon, Esq. author of *Fragments after Sterne*, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Antiquity, a Farce, in two acts, written upon the dramatic principles inculcated by the author of the late theatrical Criticisms in the weekly paper called *The News* (now of those in the *Examiner*) to whom it is dedicated. 8vo. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

The British Gallery of Pictures, in two Series; comprising Engravings of all the celebrated Pictures of the great Masters in the United Kingdom, with Historical and Descriptive Letter-press.—No. I. First Series; containing two Plates, representing eleven Pictures in the Marquis of Stafford's collection. On elephant quarto, price 10s. 6d.; on atlas quarto, with proof impressions on India paper, 1l. 1s.; on atlas quarto, with the Prints slightly coloured, 1l. 11s. 6d.—No. I. Second Series; containing, "The Woman taken in Adultery," by Rubens, in the collection of Henry Hope, Esq. on atlas 4to. price 10s. 6d.; on colombier folio, with proof impressions of the Plates on India paper, 1l. 1s.; on colombier folio, with the Prints, highly finished in colours, in imitation of the original Pictures, 2l. 2s.—The Historical Part by William Young Ottley, Esq. F.S.A. The Descriptive Part by Henry Tresham, Esq. R.A. and W.Y. Ottley, Esq. The Engravings by Mr. P. W. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to her Majesty, who has the management of the executive part of the work; Mr. L. Schiavonetti, Mr. A. Cardon, and other eminent Engravers. The Drawings of the First Series by Mr. W. M. Craig, and of the Second Series by Messrs. Tomkins, Uwins, Violet, Hodgson, Ansell, Satchwell, &c. Under the superintendence of Henry Tresham, Esq. R.A.

JURISPRUDENCE.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Chelsea Hospital on Thursday, Jan. 28, 1808, and continued by adjournment till Tuesday, March 15th, for the Trial of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, late Commander in Chief of the Forces in South America. Taken in Short-hand by Mr. Gurney. With the Defence, copied from the Original, by permission of General Whitelocke; also all the Documents produced on the Trial. Illustrated with Plans. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A Treatise on Inflammation, and other Diseases of the Liver, commonly called Bilious; including the Synochus Biliosa, Cholera Morbus, Torpor, Schirrous, Biliary Calculi; which is preceded by a short description of the structure of the Liver, and the different physiological opinions respecting the use of the Bile. Lastly is added, a Monthly List of Diseases, from the 1st of June, 1806, to the 30th of June, 1807, with the State of the Weather and Thermometer. By W. White, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Surgeon, &c. to the Bath City Dispensary and Asylum. 5s. boards.

The Principles of Surgery, Volume III. being Consultations and Operations, on the more important Surgical Diseases; containing, a Series of Cases calculated to illustrate chiefly the Doctrine of Tumours, and other irregular parts of Surgery, and to instruct the young Surgeon how to form his Prognostics, and to plan his Operations. By John Bell, Surgeon. Illustrated by thirty-seven Engravings. Royal 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases. By Robt. Willan, M.D. F.A.S. Part IV. 4to. 1l. 3s.

The Muscular Motions of the Human Body. By John Barclay, M.D. Lecturer on Anatomy, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. 8vo. 12s. boards.

An Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates, with the Method of preventing the fatal Consequences. By James Lind, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. Sixth edition, 8vo. 8s. boards.

The Medical Guide, for the Use of Families and young Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery. By Richard Reece, M.D. Fifth edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLANIES.

Letters from England. By Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella. Translated from the Spanish. Second edition, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. boards.

Observations on Seduction, and the evil Consequences attending it. By Mary Smith, a penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Anthropologia; or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of Man, with incidental Remarks. By Thomas Jarrold, M.D. Price 1l. 1s.

The Beauties of England and Wales. Vol. 8, containing Kent, Isles of Sheppey and Thanet; with twenty-seven Engravings. 8vo. 1l. 5s. boards.

My Pocket Book; or, Hints for "A Ryghte Merrie and Conceited" Tour, in Quarto; to be called "The Stranger in Ireland," in 1805. An improved edition, with humorous plates. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

The Temple of Truth; or, the best System of Reason, Philosophy, Virtue, and Morals, analytically arranged. Second edition, 8vo. 8s. boards.

Studies, Sacred and Philosophic; adapted to the Temple of Truth. 8vo. 9s. boards.

The Works of Henry Fielding, Esq.; with an Essay on his Life and Genius. By Arthur Murphy, Esq. A new edition, in 14 vols. 12mo. 2l. 16s. boards.

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, and Amusements of the Citizens of London during that period. With a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, a Sketch of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by fifty Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A. author of *Londinium Redivivum*, &c. &c. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of British Fishes, including scientific and general descriptions of the most interesting species, and an extensive series of accurately finished coloured plates. Taken entirely from original drawings, purposely made from the specimens in a recent state, and for the most part whilst living. By E. Donovan, author of the Natural Histories of British Birds, Insects, Shells, &c. 5 vols. roy. 18vo. 10l. 10s. boards.

A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture; including an Essay on the Causes of Epidemical Diseases. By Henry Robertson, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Unknown; or, the Northern Gallery. By Francis Lathom, Esq. author of Men and Manners, Mysterious Freebooters, &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 14s. sewed.

Bertrand; or, Memoirs of a Northumbrian Nobleman in the Seventeenth Century. Written by himself. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. sewed.

"There is a Secret—Find it out." By Mrs. Mecke. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s. sewed.

The Mysterious Gentleman Farmer; or, the Disguises of Love. By Mr. Corry, author of a Satirical View of London, &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

The Exiles of Erin. By Mrs. Plumkett, late Miss Gunning. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

The Master Passion; or, the History of Frederick Beaumont. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. boards.

William de Montfort; or, the Sicilian Heiresses. By Agnes Musgrave, author of Cicily of Raby, Solemn Injunctions, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

Letters from a Portuguese Nun to an Officer in the French Army. Translated by W. R. Bowles, Esq. 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Satiric Tales; consisting of a Voyage to the Moon; All the Tailors, or the old Cloak; and the Fat Witch of London. By Nicholas Lunatic, F.R.S. 12mo. 5s. boards.

The Piccadilly Ambulator; or, Old Q.; containing Memoirs of the private Life of that Ever-green Votary of Venus. By J. P. Hurston, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards.

POETRY.

Original Poems, intended for the use of young Persons. On a plan recommended by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts. By Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Joseph Richardson, Esq. M. P. Royal 18mo. 3s. boards.

Poems upon several Subjects. With an elegant Frontispiece. By Mrs. Iliff. Foolscap 8vo. 5s. boards.

The Fall of Cambria; a Poem. By Joseph Cottle. 2 vols. foolscap, 8vo. 14s. boards.

Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly ancient, with explanatory Notes, and a Glossary; to which are prefixed, some Remarks on the early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland. By John Finlay. Beautifully printed by Ballantyne, in 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s. boards.

Marion; a Tale of Flodden Field. A Poem, in Six Cantos. By Walter Scott, Esq. author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

Lobster's Voyage to the Brazils, as a Companion to the Peacock at Home, Butterfly's Ball, &c. Printed uniformly neat, and embellished with eight droll plates. Price 1s. plain, 1s. 6d. coloured.

The Rural Enthusiast, and other Poems. By Mrs. M. H. Hay. Embellished with elegant copper-plates. Foolscap 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Poetical Works of the late Christopher Anstey, Esq.; with some Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by his Son, John Anstey, Esq. Embellished with Engravings. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

POLITICS.

A Letter to a Member of the present Parliament, on the Articles of Charge against

against Marquis Wellesley, which have been laid before the House of Commons. By Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Esq. 5s. boards.

A Letter to the Governors, Legislators, and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands. By the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, D.D. Bishop of London. 2s.

A Political Sketch of America. 8vo. 2s.

A Summary View of the Rights and Claims of the Roman Catholics in Ireland; being a Republication of the Eighth Article of the Edinburgh Review, for October 1807. 8vo. 1s.

The Dangers of British India, from French Invasion and Missionary Establishments. To which are added, some Account of the Countries between the Caspian Sea and the Ganges; a Narrative of the Revolutions which they have experienced subsequent to the Expedition of Alexander the Great; and a few Hints respecting the Defence of the British Frontiers in Hindostan. By a late Resident at Bhagulpore. 8vo. 5s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

An Illustration of the General Evidence establishing the Reality of Christ's Resurrection. By George Cook, A. M. Minister of Laurencekirk. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev. William Agutter, A. M. of St. Mary Magdalen-college, Oxford; and Chaplain and Secretary of the Asylum for Female Orphans. 8vo. 9s. boards.

A General and connected View of the Prophecies relative to the Conversion, Restoration, Union, and future Glory of the Houses of Judah and Israel; the Progress and final Overthrow of the Anti-christian Confederacy in the Land of Palestine; and the ultimate general Diffusion of Christianity. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, B. D. vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

Sermons, Controversial and Practical, with Reflections and Tracts on interesting Subjects. (Heretofore published in Ireland only.) By the late Rev. Philip Skelton, Rector of Fintona, &c. Republished by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Christchurch, Hants; and Rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset. Vol. I. 8vo. 9s. boards.

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr. Abraham Booth, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Little Brecon-street, Goodman's-fields. By W. Jones. 8vo. 4s.

The Glory of Zion: a Sermon, preached before the Baptist Western Association at Horsley, in Gloucestershire. By Isaac Taylor. Price 1s.

Remarkable Particulars in the Life of Moses. By J. Campbell. Price 4s.

Remarks on the Origin of Moral Evil; in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, the author of that Hypothesis. By W. Bennet. Price 2s. 6d.

A Reply to "Remarks on a Recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, the author of that Hypothesis, by the Rev. W. Bennet;" in Eight Letters to that Gentleman. By J. Gilbert. Price 3s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A General Collection of Voyages and Travels; forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books of Voyages and Travels; and illustrated and adorned with numerous Engravings. By John Pinkerton, author of Modern Geography, &c. Part I. 4to. 10s. 6d. To be continued monthly.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| | | Wind | Pressure max. min. | Temp. max. min. | Evap. | Rain, &c |
|---------|------------|------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|
| N. Moon | a. Jan. 29 | | 29.70 29.51 | 42° 37° | | |
| | 30 | S | 29.74 29.62 | 50 40 | .12 | 9 |
| | 31 | SW | 29.83 29.74 | 51 41 | | |
| | a. Feb. 1 | | 29.81 29.63 | 52 47 | .19 | 2 |
| | b. 2 | | 29.74 29.56 | 51 37 | | |
| | c. 3 | | 30.25 29.74 | 43 30 | .13 | 1 |
| | d. 4 | W | 30.31 30.17 | 42 30 | .10 | |
| Ist. Q. | e. 5 | SW | 30.17 29.94 | 49 35 | 5 | |
| | e. 6 | W | 29.94 29.79 | 50 44 | .14 | 3 |
| | f. 7 | W | 29.86 29.79 | 48 37 | 8 | .28 |
| | 8 | W | 29.79 29.74 | 39 29 | | |
| | 9 | NW | 29.99 29.79 | 38 27 | | |
| | 10 | NW | 30.10 29.95 | 34 25 | | |
| | g. 11 | SW | 29.95 29.20 | 47 29 | | |
| | 12 | Var. | 29.69 29.24 | 31 23 | | |
| Full M. | 13 | N | 30.01 29.69 | 30 19 | | |
| | 14 | N | 30.18 30.01 | 29 17 | | |
| | g. 15 | SW | 30.01 29.89 | 37 23 | .21 | .29 |
| | 16 | NW | 30.02 29.89 | 39 26 | | |
| | 17 | W | 30.02 29.99 | 41 30 | 5 | |
| | 18 | NW | 30.22 30.02 | 43 30 | 4 | |
| | 19 | NE | 30.49 30.22 | 42 26 | | |
| L. Q. | i. h. 20 | E | 30.53 30.49 | 39 24 | | |
| | h. 21 | NE | 30.53 30.50 | 39 29 | | |
| | h. 22 | NE | 30.50 30.45 | 40 32 | | |
| | 23 | NE | 30.45 30.40 | 38 32 | .32 | 1 |
| | 24 | NE | 30.71 30.45 | 39 28 | | |
| | 25 | E | 30.71 30.61 | 37 24 | .20 | |
| | | | 30.11 29.92 | 41.43 30.39 | | |
| | | | M. 30.02 | M. 35.91 | T. 1.63 | T. 0.73 |

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. At 7 h. 20 m. p. m. a brilliant meteor in the East. It was a small bright blue mass of light, with a short red train. It appeared suddenly, at a moderate elevation, and after descending a few degrees, with a small tendency northward, became extinct.

b. A. M. stormy with rain.

c. The skylark sings. About noon a warm electrical shower, giving plenty of small sparks from the rod.

d. Hoar frost a. m. Electric signs again from a Nimbus passing in the South. The blackbird sings. A small bright lunar halo.

e. e. Strong winds.

f. Lunar halo, consisting of a coloured circle near the moon, and a pale one much more distant.

g. Snow at intervals.

h. The wind, which was full South in the night with rain, blew furiously from the North all day, with a continued fall of snow as fine as dust, which was at length drifted to the depth of three or four feet.

i. The sky last evening being uncommonly serene, I suspected a strong evaporation of the snow to be going on. A Six's thermometer was therefore placed horizontally upon it, in a place exposed to the wind. It descended to $6,5^{\circ}$, or $10,5^{\circ}$ lower than the standard instrument at 5 feet elevation. The morning was cloudy, with rime on the trees.

h. Hoar frost.

i. The clouds beautifully coloured at sun-set.

RESULTS.

Winds Westerly to the last quarter—afterwards Easterly.

Mean height of Barometer - 30.02 In.

Temperature - - - 35.91°

Evaporation - - - 1.63 In.

Rain and Snow - - - 0.73 In.

Character of the period, variable and frosty.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| | | | Wind. | Pressure. | | Temp. | | Evap. | Rain, &c |
|-----------|-------|----|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|----------|
| | | | | max. | min. | max. | max. | | |
| N. Moon | Feb. | 26 | Var. | 30.61 | 30.43 | 39° | 30° | 9 | |
| | | 27 | W | 30.43 | 30.41 | 48 | 33 | 6 | |
| | | 28 | NW | 30.41 | 30.14 | 50 | 39 | | |
| | | 29 | NW | 30.31 | 30.14 | 51 | 43 | 9 | 4 |
| | March | 1 | NW | 30.36 | 30.31 | 52 | 45 | 4 | |
| | | 2 | NW | 30.35 | 30.35 | 51 | 42 | 6 | |
| | | 3 | NW | 30.43 | 30.34 | 48 | 30 | 5 | |
| | | 4 | E | 30.46 | 30.43 | 54 | 35 | 7 | |
| 1st Q. | a. | 5 | E | 30.46 | 30.46 | 46 | 30 | .11 | |
| | | 6 | NE | 30.46 | 30.37 | 46 | 31 | .19 | |
| | | 7 | NE | 30.37 | 30.33 | 42 | 32 | .22 | |
| | | 8 | NE | 30.36 | 30.31 | 41 | 31 | .14 | |
| | c. | 9 | E | 30.36 | 30.35 | 43 | 32 | .11 | 1 |
| | | 10 | E | 30.42 | 30.36 | 40 | 30 | .17 | |
| | | 11 | NE | 30.40 | 30.32 | 40 | 32 | .13 | |
| | | 12 | NE | 30.32 | 30.22 | 40 | 35 | 5 | |
| Full Moon | e. | 13 | E | 30.22 | 30.14 | 43 | 35 | .11 | |
| | | 14 | NE | 30.14 | 30.02 | 42 | 34 | .13 | |
| | | 15 | NE | 30.02 | 30.00 | 45 | 32 | .13 | |
| | | 16 | NE | 30.02 | 30.02 | 44 | 27 | | |
| | d. | 17 | NE | 30.02 | 30.00 | 37 | 28 | | |
| | | 18 | NE | 30.00 | 29.79 | 35 | 29 | | |
| | | 19 | SE | 29.79 | 29.55 | 42 | 32 | .36 | 7 |
| | | 20 | E | 29.55 | 29.70 | 45 | 37 | 0 | 7 |
| Last Q. | f. | 21 | NE | 29.90 | 29.70 | 41 | 36 | 6 | |
| | | 22 | NE | 29.96 | 29.90 | 43 | 28 | .13 | |
| | | 23 | NE | 29.93 | 29.93 | 41 | 31 | .15 | |
| | | 24 | E | 29.95 | 29.91 | 39 | 18 | | 6 |
| | | 25 | NE | 29.95 | 29.92 | 43 | 23 | .12 | |
| | | | | 30.20 | 30.13 | 43.82 | 32.41 | | |
| | | | | M. 30.16 | | 38.11 | | T. 2.77 | 0.25 |

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

- a. Very misty a. m. with hoar frost. Wind W.
 b. Hoar frost.
 c. Lunar halo.
 d. Snow in small quantities.
 e. A little rain a. m. At 2 p. m. a slight shower of hail.
 f. Misty a. m.
 g. A smart shower of snow, covering the ground in a few minutes.
 h. A bright day—*not only by incessant sunshine, but as the first anniversary of the first great triumph of Benevolence over a mistaken selfish policy.*

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Easterly.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| Mean height of Barometer | - | - | 30.16 In. |
| Temperature | - | - | 38.11° |
| Evaporation | - | - | 2.77 In. |
| Rain and Snow | - | - | 0.25 In. |

The atmosphere during this period has preserved, with remarkable uniformity, the character peculiar to the season; dry, dense, and clear below, though mostly cloudy above. From the rules laid down by Kirwan, the probability seems to be as five to one in favour of a dry summer.

L. H.

Plaistow, 26th of 3d mo. 1808.

RESULTS FOR FEBRUARY, AT MANCHESTER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.89°—Highest 30.58—Lowest 29.18—Range 1.40
 Mean Temperature - 38°.26°—Highest 48°—Lowest 25°—Range 23°
 Spaces described by the Barometer in inches, 6.48.—Number of Changes, 19.
 Rain this Month, 1.474 Inches.—Wet Days, 9.—Total this Year, 4.175 Inches.

I have been favoured with a Register of the Weather, for the last two Months, which was made at Blakeley, four miles N.N.E. of Manchester; in which my worthy Friend makes the quantity of Rain, in January, 2.995 Inches; and that of February, 1.463 Inches; which nearly agrees with mine.

WIND.

| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW |
|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|
| 11 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 20 | 19 |

Total Number of Observations, 82.—Number of Stormy Days, 6.

On Thursday the 11th, it was remarkably tempestuous, particularly in the evening, with a great fall of snow, which was much drifted. The temperature was under the freezing point; and the Barometer, during the day, fell 4-10ths of an inch, but soon gained its loss, as the wind veered to the N.W. On the 21st, about seven o'clock in the evening, a luminous body was seen descending in a S. W. direction.

THOS. HANSON.

Lying-in Hospital, March 3, 1808

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. William Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for methods of reducing the Wear of Ropes used in drawing Coal and other Minerals from Pits. Dated April, 1807.

Mr. Chapman's methods of reducing the wear of ropes are principally of use where large quantities of coals or ore are to be drawn from deep pits with much velocity, and where steam engines are employed.

Some of them are intended to prevent the violent shocks which the baskets or tubs of the coal or ore receive, both when the motion of the ascending rope is suddenly communicated to them, and when they strike against each other, or the sides of the pit, in their passage through it, by which the rope sustains excessive strains that are very injurious to it: and some others of the contrivances are designed to hinder the injury which ropes receive by being kept in full stretch round the winding barrel, after ceasing to suspend the weight raised.

In several mines, baskets containing eight hundred weight of coals, are drawn up with a mean velocity of ten feet in a second, and they are lifted off the bottom almost instantly. The shock they sustain in *starting* must therefore be very considerable, and also when they strike against each other, as they approach each other with the sum of their respective velocities, or at the rate of twenty feet in a second.

The methods for preventing the baskets from receiving those violent shocks consist of various applications of weights and springs, which yield to a sudden increase of force, and again communicate it gradually to the baskets by reaction.

The first described consists in placing the two pulleys, over which the ropes pass to and from the pit, in vertical sliding frames, that are sustained by other cords that pass over fixed pulleys above them to a chain of weights connected to each other at small intervals, and of which only so much is drawn off the ground at any one time as will counterbalance the weight of the basket and cord suspended by it, with the addition, in case of shocks, of an increase proportioned to the velocity and resistance of the encountering bodies.

The second method consists in placing the sustaining pulleys before described on the ends of long elastic pieces of timber, supported in the middle, and loaded at the opposite ends with a weight a little superior to that of the full basket and greatest length of rope. These springs in many instances will be sufficient alone.

A third method is to make the rope-barrel moveable round the axis, which communicates with the steam engine, and to connect the barrel and axis by one or more springs.

A fourth method passes the rope over another pulley in the same horizontal line with the sustaining pulley, at some little distance from it, and places a third moveable pulley on the rope between the two, sustaining a weight, which acts with more force as the angle of obliquity of the depressed part of the rope is less.

A fifth method connects the moveable weighted pulley last described, with a chain of weights like that mentioned in the account of the first method.

A sixth method places the sustaining pulleys on the tops of upright frames, moveable on joints at their lower extremities, and sustained by ropes passing over fixed pulleys to a chain of weights, or to a barrel, having on the same axis a spiral wheel supporting a weight.

All these methods may be varied by using two or more of them in conjunction, and in other manners easily conceivable.

Lastly,

Lastly, Mr. Chapman directs, in order to prevent the injury which the rope sustains when kept stretched on a barrel, that instead of a barrel a grooved wheel be used, on which the rope may be kept tight from slipping, by two or more *holding rollers*, pressed against it by weights or springs, and that the rope be so fixed over pulleys that one end of it may descend into the pit when the other end ascends. The latter method of arranging the rope may be also used with a barrel, provided the rope be permitted to traverse on it, and then one or two turns of it passed round the barrel will prevent the necessity of using holding rollers.

In addition to the methods described for breaking the shocks of the baskets, the rope is directed to be fastened to a spring fixed close over them, formed of two bows placed horizontally, connected at the extremities to each other, and suspended by their centers.

The improvements made by Mr. Chapman on machinery for raising ponderous substances from deep pits are extremely judicious, and exhibit strong proofs of deep consideration of the subject, and a thorough acquaintance with mechanical combinations and their effects.

The introduction of springs, for the purpose of breaking sudden shocks, has had such a beneficial effect on wheel carriages, not only in making them more easy to the passengers, and in prolonging their duration, but even in facilitating the draft to the horses, that it might have been expected they would have been applied to other machines for the two first purposes; hitherto they have been little used with this view, and the adoption of their use in all engines where the moving parts frequently reverse their direction, and where sudden shocks must be encountered, still affords an extensive field for improvement.

Mr. Watts used springs long since in the machinery for working the valves of his steam-engine, and even adopted the spring of confined air, as a re-acting force for single steam-engines, instead of the weight usually applied for this purpose. Mr. Chapman has the honour of being the next, as far as we know, of applying springs to large machinery in a beneficial manner; and, in fact, the whole of his contrivances for breaking shocks may be referred to the introduction of the spring for this purpose; for where he directs the use of weights, they are so managed as to have an action almost exactly similar to that of a spring of proportional strength.

It is obvious, however, that it would be much better to prevent shocks from taking place at all, where it could be done, than to diminish their injurious effects afterwards; and it seems extremely probable that this could be easily performed in the case mentioned by Mr. Chapman, where the coal baskets are supposed to strike against each other in passing through the pit.

Though the means mentioned for effecting the purposes of this patent have all been in use before, yet the application of some of them to the peculiar use Mr. Chapman makes of them is very new, particularly in the instance where the variation of the obliquity of a horizontal cord, weighted in the middle point between two pulleys, over which it passes, is made to perform the office of a spring, in affording an increased resistance proportioned to any additional impulse; by which it breaks the shocks of the bodies in motion with which it is connected in the same manner.

A strong argument of the advantage of the use of springs for breaking shocks in machinery may be derived from the structure of animals, in whom every joint and articulation is covered with a cartilage, that serves as a spring to break the shocks received in every species of motion, but particularly in leaping and running. In advanced age those cartilages harden and diminish, and the difficulty of motion and decrepitude caused thereby sufficiently prove their use.

Patent of Mr. Joseph Astley, of Burrowstouness, in Scotland, for improvements in the manufacture of Sal-Ammoniac. Dated July, 1807.

Mr. Astley's patent is intended to secure to him the use of Muriate of Magnesia, Muriate of Alumine, or any of the metallic or other muriates from which

the acid may be disengaged by heat. The kind he principally uses is the muriate of magnesia, procured from the mother liquor of the salt pans, called *bittern*, first separating the other salts contained in it by evaporation and crystallization.

The process he prefers is to saturate animal substances with the liquid muriate of magnesia, to dry them well afterwards, and then to distill them in proper retorts or stills, furnished with receivers adapted to collect the products.

The following other methods are also mentioned in the specification for effecting the same purpose.

The animal substances, prepared as before, may be burned in a kiln, provided with receivers to collect the products of the combustion, which receivers must have an opening or vent, to maintain the current of air necessary for the combustion.

The muriatic salts mentioned may be also used in the solid form, though not so well as in the liquid state.

The patentee also mentions, that substances of all sorts (provided they contain nothing that renders them unfit for the purpose) impregnated with the saline matter, and treated as above along with animal substances, will produce sal-ammoniac. He besides directs the use of all vegetable and mineral substances which contain ammoniac, as well as that of animal matter, in the processes described, in conjunction with the saline substances mentioned.

The common method of making sal-ammoniac in England is to distill bones in large iron retorts, and to separate the rough spirit of ammonia, or carbonate of ammonia, from the fetid oil found with it in the receivers; this was formerly treated afterwards with sulphate of iron, to convert it to sulphate of ammonia, but now sulphate of lime is used in some places for the same purpose, and in some others sulphuric acid is employed.

The sulphate of ammonia thus procured is then mixed with sea salt, and the sal-ammonia separated from it by sublimation.

The use of sea-salt having subjected manufacturers of sal-ammoniac to visits of excise officers, their conduct in some instances was so severe, as to oblige the proprietors to discontinue the works entirely. Chemical processes are of all others the least capable of being submitted to the excise; and one of the greatest advantages of Mr. Astley's process is, that it will probably free the work where it is used from the troublesome visitors before mentioned, at least in those places where the muriatic salts specified can be procured at a distance from works of sea salt. There can, indeed, be no good reason why the use of the *bittern* of salt works should not be freely permitted for the manufacture of sal-ammoniac; and though the powers of the officers are so unlimited, that it must rest very much with them whether it should be used for this purpose, yet it is not to be supposed they would refuse permission, unless to prevent the possibility of brine being used along with it, which the interest of the proprietors of the salt-works would always be sufficient to prevent.

Experiment to prove the manner in which the Eye is adjusted to see objects distinctly at different distances, by Mr. Ez. Walker.—Phil. Mag. v. 29. p. 340.

The instrument which Mr. Walker used in his experiment consisted of two large tubes, placed one within the other, like the tubes of a telescope. At the end of the largest tube a double convex lens, of 24 inches focus, was fixed, to represent the crystalline lens of the eye; and the other end of the instrument contained a piece of ground glass, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, polished on one side, to represent the retina. This instrument was fixed on a stand, and placed about five feet from a window, which commanded an extensive view.

When the object glass was covered so as to leave an aperture of two inches in diameter, and the tube was drawn out till remote objects were distinctly represented on the rough glass, near objects were represented imperfectly.

When the aperture was contracted to half an inch, near objects were represented

sented very distinctly, but the picture of remote objects was less conspicuous.

When the aperture was farther reduced to a fifth of an inch in diameter, all outward objects appeared indistinct; but a plumb-line, which hung down the middle of the window, and which did not appear in the two first experiments, was now clearly represented on the rough glass. The distance between the two glasses was the same in all the experiments.

From these facts Mr. Walker concludes it is evident, that a large pupil gives a distinct view of remote objects; that a contracted pupil gives a clear view of near objects; and that De la Hire's opinion, (that the adjustment of the eye for different distances is caused solely by the contraction of the pupil) is proved by them; or, in other words, that the iris is the only organ by which the eye is adapted to distinct vision. This he supposes to be still more incontestably demonstrated by the following experiment.

Let a remote object be observed through an aperture the fiftieth part of an inch in diameter, and, if viewed in a proper light, it will appear as distinct as to the naked eye; then place a pin in a line between the remote object and the eye, at about six inches from it, and then two objects will appear as distinct when seen together as when viewed separately; but the moment the aperture is removed from the eye, the near object will be seen very indistinctly.

These experiments prove, that an eye which has lost the crystalline lens, may still possess the power of adjustment if the iris has received no injury.

Mr. Walker's experiments prove only that the eye may be adjusted to distinct vision at different distances by the iris, but not, as he infers, that it has no other means of producing the same effect.

The last-recited experiment only succeeds as stated when tried by an eye with a flat cornea, or the eye of an aged person. With the eye of a near-sighted person, whose cornea is of course very convex, the reverse of what is asserted takes place; for when the small aperture is removed from before this eye, the remote object will be seen more indistinctly, and the near object as plain as before. To a near-sighted person, objects at such a distance as to be invisible to the naked eye, appear very distinctly when viewed through a very small perforation. The writer of this article has frequently tried this experiment; and any other near-sighted person may satisfy himself of its truth at once by looking through a pin-hole made in a card, and in doing so at the same time learn an easy method of procuring vision, if at any time he should lose or mislay his glass. This fact proves the inaccuracy of Mr. Walker's general inference from his experiments.

It is most probable that indistinct vision is caused in a great measure by the oblique rays which enter the eye from the object, which are not employed in representing it on the retina, but which, however, excite a sensation. When these oblique rays are excluded, as is done by looking through a very small aperture, the image of the object alone strikes the retina; this applies to the opposite cases of the convex and the flat cornea, and shews why vision through a small aperture becomes distinct to them both, for the defect of the two very different forms of eye equally causes the rays to be dispersed over the retina beyond the focus of distinct vision. When objects are at the proper distance from either species of eye, to be seen distinctly by it without an instrument, the larger the pupil expands, the more bright will the objects appear; and for this reason the degree of the expansion of the iris will regulate the distinctness of sight, though in a very different manner for the two different species of eyes, for in the convex one it will, by expanding for near objects, and contracting for distant ones, render them more distinct, and in the other, by contracting for near objects, and expanding for those which are remote.

But it still remains to be proved that the iris really expands and contracts on the occasions mentioned; as yet it is only known that different degrees of light regulate its aperture, which is always enlarged when the light is small, and contracted when it is strong and brilliant. All that the experiments mentioned

tioned prove is, that the adjustment of the eye for distinct vision *might* be performed in the manner described, not that it absolutely is thus effected.

Economy of Coal-gas Lights at Messrs. Phillips' factory, and farther extension of those at Pall Mall.

Some information has been at length given to the public of the comparative expence of coal-gas lights. For this we are indebted to Mr. Murdoch, who there is the greatest reason to believe to be the first person that applied the discovery of the inflammable nature of coal-gas to useful purposes, as we have mentioned in a paper on this subject in our first volume, p. 186.

Mr. Murdoch has presented a letter to the Royal Society, in which (after stating his claims to priority in the introduction of the use of coal-gas lights) he mentions that they have been used in the most perfect manner, and on the most extensive scale, at the cotton factory of Messrs. Phillips and Co. of any place in the kingdom. From a statement of the relative expence of candles and gas it appears, that for the light which that manufactory required 2000l. a year would be expended in candles; whereas the expence of gas-lights, including wear of apparatus and attendance, does not exceed 600l. a year; which is not a third of the cost of candles.

When Mr. Murdoch's letter is published by the Royal Society, a more full account of it will be inserted in this work.

The gas-lights at Pall Mall are now extended considerably beyond the limits mentioned in our number for January. The whole of the south side of this street is now illuminated by them; but to do this it has been found necessary to diminish the number of lights in the part first lighted up. At each lamp-post only one lamp now affords light; the other two, mentioned as above, are removed; but still the light is much superior to that yielded by the common oil lamps, though particular care seems to have been taken to render those in the vicinity of the gas-lights as bright as possible.

The gas-lamps opposite Carleton-house are made particularly brilliant, by a contrivance similar to that used in Argand's oil lamps.

The diminution of the number of lamps, to encrease their extension, does not militate against what we before asserted of the probable distance to which those lights might be carried from a single furnace, for the size of the furnace may be easily encreased where a larger supply of gas is necessary. It will also have a similar effect to erect a second furnace close to the first; for the number of the furnaces worked in the same place can be of no material consequence, provided they do not require more men to attend them than a single furnace, which it is probable they would not, unless they were multiplied in a preposterous manner.

Besides the degree of economy in the use of gas lights for large concerns, we may also learn another material circumstance relative to the subject, from the trial of the gas made at the factory of Messrs. Phillips and Co. It has been apprehended, with some reason, that the unburned gas, which would probably escape, must be of an unwholesome nature, and render the air of the apartments into which it was admitted, injurious to respiration; and the number of persons employed in a cotton factory must prove this point, and shew the extent of its effect in the fullest manner.

Calomel prepared in impalpable powder by a chemical process, by Mr. Joseph Jewel.

Calomel is usually reduced to a fine powder by trituration, which is attended with some difficulty, and is liable to be performed with negligence. Mr. Jewel obtains it in an impalpable state by the following process.

Calomel is broken into small pieces, and put into a long crucible, so as to fill about one half of it. The crucible is placed on its side in a furnace provided with an opening, from whence it projects about an inch. An earthen-ware receiver, half filled with water, is then luted to the open end of the crucible.

The

The receiver has a cover, with a rim continued upwards, for containing water, and a tube passing through it, to allow the escape of the steam from the water below. When the fire is increased so as to raise the calomel in vapours, they pass into the receiver, and these, by the cold of the water, aided by the steam, are instantly condensed into an impalpable powder, possessing all the qualities of calomel in its most perfect state. It is proper to wash the product before it is dried, to free it from the coarser particles which may form about the mouth of the crucible.

Calomel thus prepared is much purer, whiter, and more attenuated than that obtained by grinding.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO MR. CHAPMAN'S PATENT FOR MAKING
FLAT CORDAGE.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,

I have read with pleasure, and received instruction from, many articles in your very useful publication, the *Athenæum*, but in a work so extensive, it cannot be otherwise, than that some of the subjects may not have been clearly investigated, through want of sufficient leisure to attend to them all; I therefore presume you will not be averse to my pointing out any individual instance.

The public is much interested in mechanical inventions; and I am convinced that nothing has contributed so much to the pre-eminence of this nation in arts and manufactures, as the giving a temporary property to ingenious men in any thing they may have invented.—Amongst the inventions for which his majesty's patents have been obtained, there are many no doubt, that have been retrograde to improvement; and some that have been previously known to the public, and therefore not the exclusive property of the patentees. In every new invention there will be some part similar to what has been used before, the same as in every word, there will be letters which have been used in others, the difference being only in the *arrangement, combination, and effect*; which *last* is of the most moment to the public; because it must be admitted, that whoever contrives to make *two* hundred pounds, or two of any thing else, produce the effect of *three*, is worthy of national encouragement, particularly in the saving of an article of great consumption in our navy, and which we must now have circuitously from our enemies. This leads me to the critique, or observations in the *Athenæum* of February, on Messrs. W. and E. Chapman's patent for *making of flat bands formed of strands of ropes*, attached together side by side, "the only apology for taking out which patent, (it is said) is that Mr. Chapman cannot have known that Mr. Curr, of Sheffield, took out a patent in 1798, for making *flat ropes composed of several ropes attached together side by side*, because it would be very hard to prove, that what Mr. Chapman calls a strand might not also with propriety be called a small rope."—*Had this been the case*, Mr. Chapman would have needed an apology: but a little investigation of the subject will clearly shew that it has been misconceived, to prove which, it is only necessary to advert to the constituent principle of ropes, and of every description of twine and cord, whatever be the substance they are spun from, the first process is a single thread, which, if not very small, would quickly untwist itself when the ends were loose; to correct which, the next process takes place, which in *twine*, is simply to twist either *two* or *three* threads together, the contrary way to which the threads were twisted, by which means, from one twist counteracting the other, the twine remains in a *quiescent state*, and is applicable to use. The same principle of counterbalance takes place in cord, which is nothing more than three pieces of twine joined together by twisting them the contrary way to which each individual constituent piece of the twine was twisted, and of course the same way as the threads composing the twine. Twine of three threads may be compared to shroud-laid rope, and cord to those cable-laid, from which they differ only in the first part of the process:—viz. the magnitude of the smallest shroud-laid rope precludes each individual strand of it from being spun at one operation, from the hemp or flax; and, therefore, in place of one thread, which forms a strand of twine,

twine, the strand of a strand-laid rope is composed of many threads, to the extent of two or three hundred, which are twisted together in one mass; and three of these strands twisted together the contrary way to what they were individually, form a common shroud-laid rope, which is necessarily made on the system of counterbalancing twists, without which it neither could be called a rope, nor be applicable to general use as such; because the combination of threads twisted together as a strand would immediately open out when left at liberty. The distinctive difference is therefore established; and there only remains to be shewed that actual improvement is attendant upon combining strands together, side by side, in preference to the lateral combination of ropes. It will easily be made obvious that it is attended with that advantage. It chiefly arises from this principle, that a strand, if kept from untwisting, must be capable of sustaining much more than one third of the weight which three such strands would do; if, from the point where they are attached to the weight, they each diverged from the verticle line in the same way that the strands of a rope diverge from their common axis; and also, because the effective strength of the strands is not only reduced by their oblique pull; but, to extend between any two given points, a greater length of them is requisite when combined into a rope. Thus, by that combination, they are not only reduced in strength, but increased in quantity.

By repeated experiments, made in a very accurate way, it has been found that two strands broken separately bear very nearly the same stress as three such strands made into a rope: therefore, in the first instance, if the same quantity of yarns be used, the advantage of a strand belt over a rope will be nearly 50 per cent. Secondly, the most useful twist for a rope is found by experience to be that which requires 120 fathoms of strand to form 100 fathoms of rope: therefore, it requires 20 per cent. more of hemp and tar to form a rope than to form a strand belt of nearly 50 per cent. superior strength. From these principles, it follows, that both in distinctive difference, and public utility, the patent for rope belts is founded on a very desirable basis.

Feb. 21, 1808.

X. Y.

Answer to the Objections of X. Y. to the Observations on Mr. Chapman's Patent for making Flat Cordage.

The very trite adage, *Humanum est errare*, whose truth all acknowledge, leaves to every one the power of rectifying mistakes where they occur, without any disgrace; in addition to which, the first paragraph of X. Y.'s letter furnishes another plausible excuse, if the confession of error was necessary. But on this occasion we do not find any cause to have recourse to those expedients, and the latter, in particular, we can never avail ourselves of, after the declaration in the preface to our second volume, which shews, that this work is divided into separate departments, each prepared by different writers stately engaged for this purpose, and that therefore error, from many subjects requiring attention at once from one person, cannot easily take place in the *Athenæum*.

The conveyance of useful information, the improvement of the beneficial arts, the advancement of truth and justice, and the promotion of the respectability of the work, are the only motives which influence us in the management of it. The most exact impartiality has always been observed where different interests clash, and on no occasion more than on the one in question, and on doubtful subjects silence has ever been preferred to premature opinion.

We have carefully examined again Mr. Chapman's and Mr. Curr's specifications of their separate patents for flat cordage, in consequence of the foregoing letter, and see no reason to retract our former opinion on the subject, but, on the contrary, much to confirm it; a better expression might, perhaps, have been selected than the word *excuse* used in it, as Mr. Chapman is not absolutely obliged to account to the public for even the very public act of taking out a patent; and this is the only circumstance that seems to us to require any amendment.

Our correspondent has so far agreed with us in opinion, as concerns the grounds

grounds of difference between the two patents. We have stated this to be, that Mr. Curr directs *rope* to be employed in forming his flat bands; and that Mr. Chapman orders the use of *strands* for the same purpose. Our correspondent, by not mentioning any other point of difference between the two specifications, tacitly acknowledges that none subsisted, more especially as the great interest he takes in the subject, would have led him to have stated any other if he knew of it.

The question between us, then is, whether Mr. Curr, taking out a patent in 1798, for forming flat ropes, by stitching two or more ropes (in general) together sideways, will not render Mr. Chapman's patent-right subject to legal dispute, for his patent taken out in 1807, for forming flat ropes, or bands, by the lateral conjunction of two or more *strands of shroud-laid rope*, or *rope of a particular species*.

We were prepared to prove that a *strand* might be a *rope*, and a *rope* a *strand*, from both the general and technical meanings of the words, and from Mr. Chapman's expressions in his present and former specifications relative to cordage; but the re-examination of the subject has made this needless, for we find the word *rope* to be actually used by Mr. Chapman, in the definition of the object of his patent, as stated above.

The word *strand*, applied to rope-making, may be defined to mean, a component part of a compound rope (the word *rope* being used as a generic term.) A *strand* may be of any flexible substance, and even thongs of leather might be used as *strands*. Ropes formed of several *strands* twisted together, may afterwards become *strands*, when used to form larger ropes, and thus cables are made: this will sufficiently shew that we had reason for asserting, that what Mr. Chapman called *strands* might also be called *ropes*, even if he had not called them so himself.

But the question now comes to a closer point—whether a particular species of rope—*shroud-laid rope*, is included in the generic term *rope* used by Mr. Curr.

We think it is, because Mr. Curr specified no particular kind of rope to be used in forming his flat bands, and because *shroud-laid rope* was in general use at the time his patent was taken out. He has not said whether this *rope*, of which his bands were to be made, was to be formed of two, three, four, or of four hundred *strands*, whether it was to be *shroud-laid* or *cable-laid*, or even whether it was to be twisted or platted. Mr. March's patent-platted, or looped ropes, and the grass ropes of India, will therefore equally be included in the description of the material of which his flat ropes are to be formed. Had he mentioned the number of the *strands*, of which the rope used was to be formed, or the method of laying it, there might have been some reason for confining him to the use of *cable-laid rope*, and appropriating *shroud-laid rope* to Mr. Chapman; but as he has not, and has, on the contrary, universally through his specification used the word *rope*, in its most general meaning; we think there can be no cause for confining its meaning to any one or more particular species, or even for excluding any particular species from being included in this term.

There is no other way of deciding the extent of patents, but by the words of their specifications, and that the word *rope* has the meaning stated, appears to us to be undubitable.

Our correspondent's arguments merely tend to prove that *shroud-laid rope* is much better than *cable-laid rope*, for forming flat cordage; this probably may be the case, but the granting it to the fullest extent he can wish, will not in the smallest degree produce any reason why *shroud-laid rope* is not included in the generic term *rope*, used in Mr. Curr's specifications; and until he has shewn some grounds for supposing this not to be the case, we humbly conceive he has not advanced one step towards the point on which the question entirely depends.

Our reasons for having supposed Mr. Chapman to be ill advised in taking out his patent, are increased by reading the specification of his other patent, of which an abstract is inserted in this number. A gentleman who possesses the ingenuity, invention, and knowledge of mechanical combinations, which he

has there shewn, can have no occasion to tread close on the heels of any other inventor; and his mind ought to be superior to a contest that seems to us to be far beneath it. As the proprietor of much patent right, it also seems not judicious in him to encrease the example of founding new patents, on very minute and doubtful differences from old ones. To shew that it would not be his interest to have this made a general practice, it may be sufficient to mention, that the writer of this department knows a method of producing the effect of a spring for breaking shocks in machinery, different from any which Mr. Chapman has mentioned in the specification of his last patent, and that if he were to follow Mr. Chapman's example, he could take out a patent on this ground, that would have a much broader basis of distinction from Mr. Chapman's patent, than Mr. Chapman's has from Mr. Curr's.

In conclusion, it is proper to mention, that we should not have gone so largely into the defence of former opinions, if we did not think the imputation of giving them, "without sufficiently investigating the subject," laid to our charge by our correspondent, demanded the fullest refutation. And we hope the explanation of our reasons for them, will prove satisfactory to our readers in general, as we could also wish it might to him and to Mr. Chapman, whom we would be glad to benefit whenever justice would permit, though we must continue to differ in opinion with him on this subject of discussion.

Our readers, who may wish to see at large the specification of the patents for flat cordage, mentioned, will find Mr. Curr's specification in the *Repertory of Arts*, Vol. 10, First Series, p. 361, and Mr. Chapman's specification in the same Work, New Series, Vol. 12, p. 81.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

THE REV. DR. GREGORY.

On March 12th died, at West Ham, in Essex, *George Gregory, D. D.* vicar of that parish, and well known to the public by his valuable literary labours. He was descended from a very respectable family, originally from Scotland, but a branch of which was settled in Ireland. His father, who had been educated in Trinity-college, Dublin, held, at the time of his son's birth, the living of Edernin, and a prebend in the cathedral of Feras. Dr. Gregory was born on April 14th, 1754, but whether in Dublin or in Lancashire, of which county his mother was a native, is uncertain. At the death of his father he was only twelve years of age, and was removed to Liverpool, where his mother fixed her residence. He passed some time under the tuition of an excellent schoolmaster of the name of Holden, by whom he was much distinguished for his proficiency in learning. As it was his mother's desire that he should be brought up to commerce, he spent some years in mercantile employments, and (as we have been informed) resided for a time in Spain. But a taste for literature, which continued to be his ruling propensity, produced a final determination in favour of a learned profession. Although the regular process of education for this purpose had been interrupted, the intervening variety of pursuit and observation was by no means useless, since it was the foundation of a great store of information relative to the arts and sciences, to commerce, manufactures, and political institutions.

When his destination was fixed, he passed an interval of study in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1776 entered into holy orders. His first station was in the capacity of a curate at Liverpool, where he soon began to distinguish himself as a preacher. His attachments were chiefly among the liberal and literary. His intimacy with the late Gilbert Wakefield is attested by the correspondence between them published in the *Memoirs* of that eminent scholar. In conjunction with him, Mr. Roscoe, and other congenial spirits, Dr. Gregory had the merit of publicly exposing the cruelty and injustice of the slave trade in the principal seat of that traffic. In 1782 he removed to London, and ob-

tained

tained the curacy of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, which, on account of the weight of parochial duty, he resigned within three years. Such, however, was the esteem with which he had inspired the inhabitants, that by a general invitation they recalled him as morning preacher in 1788; and on the death of the vicar in 1802 they presented to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's a request signed by every inhabitant that he might succeed to the vacancy. In the meantime he was with indefatigable industry pursuing those literary occupations which in various ways have benefited the public. Dr. Gregory was one of those useful writers who, without aiming, except rarely, at the reputation of original composition, perform real services to letters, by employing a practised style, an exercised judgment, and extensive information, in works of compilation or abridgment, adapted to the use of that numerous body who desire to obtain knowledge in a compendious manner. The success of his publications in this class is a sufficient proof of the ability with which they were planned and executed.

To resume the account of his clerical preferments—he served at different times the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph, the lectureship of St. Luke's, and a small weekly lectureship of St. Antholin's, and was elected evening preacher at the Foundling hospital, a situation which the state of his health obliged him to resign. The bishop of London presented him with a small prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, which he relinquished on receiving from the same patron the rectory of Stapleford, Herts. In 1804 he was presented by Mr. Addington with the valuable living of West Ham, in Essex, on which occasion he resigned every other clerical charge except that of Cripplegate, to which parish he was attached by those warm feelings of gratitude which ever marked his character.

In his new residence he passed four years, discharging with fidelity his duties as a clergyman and a magistrate, and occupying his leisure with his accustomed literary pursuits. Life was endeared to him by domestic enjoyments in the bosom of an amiable and affectionate family, joined with the society of many friends, by whom he was much valued for his perpetual readiness to serve and oblige, and the unaffected cheerfulness of his conversation. Though his health, after the breach of a blood-vessel in his lungs, had been delicate, no symptoms of decline appeared, and from his age he might still expect many years of usefulness and comfort. But, without any decided cause of illness, the powers of his constitution suddenly and all together gave way, every vital function was debilitated, and after a short confinement, he expired on March 12th, with the calm resignation and animating hopes of a christian.

The following list of the works published with his name does not comprize the moiety of those which he really composed.

Essays, Historical and Moral, published, 1st edition, 1785—2d do. 1788.

Translation of Lowth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, published 1787.

Church History, 1st edition, either 1788 or 1789; 2d edition do. 1795.

Life of Chatterton, published 1789.

Sermons, 1789.

A Translation of Themachus, with a Life of the Author, published 1795.

The Economy of Nature, 2d edition published 1798, the 3d in 1804.

Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published in 1806.

He left in the press, Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and a Series of Letters to his Son, on Literature and Composition.

J. A.

MR. MACDIARMID.

The name of this gentleman, as an author, must be known to a large proportion of our readers. It is with much concern that we acquaint them of his death, which took place on the 7th ult.

He was the son of the Rev. — Macdiarmid, clergyman of Weem, in the northern part of Perthshire, and was born in 1779. He studied at the universities

sities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and was tutor for some years in a respectable family, according to the system to which the less opulent part of the Scotch students are under the necessity of submitting. Such a situation is generally desired with the view of provision in the church, but as this was not Mr. Macdiarmid's object, he became desirous of visiting the metropolis, and trying his fortune in the career of literary competition. He accordingly came to London in 1801, and was soon in the receipt of a competent income from periodical writing. His principal occupations of this kind were, as editor of the *St. James's Chronicle*, and as a reviewer in a critical publication. On the commencement of the present war, his attention was forcibly struck with the imperfections of our military establishment, and he relinquished his periodical engagements to become the author of a work of length, under the title of "*An Enquiry into the System of Military Defence in Great Britain.*" This work was published in 1805, in 2 vols. 8vo. It exposed the defects of the volunteer system, as well as of all temporary expedients, and asserted the superiority of a regular army. He was an advocate also for that most essential improvement, a limited term of service. His next work was, an "*Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination,*" in one volume 8vo. This was published in 1804, and is perhaps the fullest disquisition which the subject has received. He now determined to suspend his philosophical labours, and to turn his attention to works of narrative. He accordingly wrote the "*Lives of British Statesmen,*" in one volume 4to. beginning with the *Life of Sir Thomas More*. This work has strong claims on the public attention. The style is perspicuous and unaffected; authorities are quoted for every statement of consequence, and a variety of curious information relative to the conduct of our public men is extracted from voluminous records, and brought for the first time before the public view. His political specimens were temperate and liberal. He did not hesitate to attack our national prejudices in several respects, and his mode of doing it in the present work was sufficiently conclusive, as he not only pointed out by reference to the source of his information, but in disputed points, generally quoted the words of the author, or of the document on which he founded his decision. We scarcely remember to have seen a more satisfactory exposition of the state of literature, and of the progress of civil liberty, during the 16th and 17th centuries than this work exhibits, and it affords likewise a useful specimen of political biography in regard to the admixture of private anecdote with public history.

But unfortunately he was destined to enjoy for a short time only, the approbation with which his work was received. His health, at all times delicate, received in November an irreparable blow in a paralytic stroke. His friends flattered themselves that his youth would overcome this stroke, but their hopes were vain. In February, a second stroke deprived him of the use of his limbs, and he expired a few weeks afterwards.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On the 19th of March, about half past three o'clock, the range of offices in the gallery over the Royal Exchange, were discovered, by the watchman going his round, to be broken open. On examining more closely he perceived, that not one of the offices in that part of the building had escaped the violent hands of the daring obtruders. Some of the doors had been wrenched open with crows, and other burglarious implements; others were found lying open, without any apparent marks of violence, the locks having been very ingeniously picked. In this state the premises remained till an advanced hour in the morning, when the alarm was given to their respective proprietors, who immediately commanded an examination of the amount of loss, if any, they had sustained. The Merchant Seaman's Office was broken open, but fortunately the villains found no plunder; 700*l.* which had been set apart from the fund for a payment that morning

morning to the seamen's widows, escaped their hands, by the impregnable strength of the iron chest, in which it was contained. Mr. Chapman's office shared a similar fate, from which was taken two quarters of a lottery ticket in the present lottery. Mr. Hodges lost from his office two pieces of Irish cloth. Mr. Wartnaby's premises were also broken open, but the plunderers found nothing that they could carry off; a fine haunch of mutton, which hung up for this gentleman's Sunday dinner, fortunately escaped their ravages: and, in the true spirit of a disciple of *Epicurus*, he declared, that even if he found the villain who had spared his mutton, he should have rewarded him with a glass of Hodge's best cordial. The thieves also broke open the strong iron chest in the counting-house of Mr. Secretan, and strewed all the papers round the room, and left behind them marks of indecency. Mr. Smith lost about 40*l.* in cash, and 700*l.* in bills. Messrs. Rivers and Angerstein lost about 90*l.* in money. Mr. Parish lost about 40*l.* amongst which was a draft for 5*l.* which the villains contrived to get paid before the draft could be stopped. The River Dee office was likewise broken open, but nothing stolen. In short, every office round the place was broken open. The Royal Exchange and Lloyd's being very well watched, and supposed to be known by the thieves, they did not attempt it. An attempt to break open the Royal Exchange Assurance Office was made, but the villains here failed.—No clue whatever was left to lead to the depredators; every exertion is set on foot by the Lord Mayor to trace the villains, and bring them to punishment.

Married. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, Henry Hoare, Esq. only son of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, Wilts, to Miss Dering, only daughter of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. of Surrenden Dering, Kent.—The Rev. Dr. Hind, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vicar of Findon, Sussex, to Mrs. Benwell, of Clifton, Foliat, Wilts.—At *St. James's*, James Amos, Esq. late of Madras, to Mrs. Henry Chichely Mitchel, of Teignmouth-house, Devon.—At *St. Martin's*, Richard Alexander Tucker, Esq. Deputy Paymaster General of Nova Scotia, to Miss Mary Bruere, daughter of James Bruere, Esq. of Craven-street.—At *St. Bride's*, Fleet-street, George Saddler, Esq. of Basingstoke, to Mrs. Girling, of the same place.—At *St. Mary Magdalen*, Old Fish-street, William Rose, Esq. of Colebrooke-dale, to Miss Mary Sims, of Ludgate-hill.—At the *Tower Chapel*, Thomas Ferrers, Esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Miss C. Slater, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Slater, of Keynsham.—At *Stepney-church*, John Edmonstone, Esq. Purser of his majesty's ship *Ceres*, to Miss Elizabeth Fenton, of Assembly-place, Mile End.—At *Hampstead*, Richard Davenport, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Sophia Longley, daughter of John Longley, Esq.

Died. In *Park-lane*, aged 62, the Right Hon. George Damer Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton of Milton Abby, in Dorsetshire, and Baron Milton of Shrone-hill, in Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire. His Lordship was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, M. A. 1767. He was a great favourite with their Majesties, who always honoured him with a visit during their residence at Weymouth. He is supposed to have died immensely rich, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother the Hon. Lionel Damer, now Earl of Dorchester.—In *Grosvenor-square*, aged 82, Mrs. Allanson, widow of the late C. Allanson, Esq. of Bramham Biggin, in the county of York, and daughter of the late William Aislable, Esq. of Studley Royal, in the same county.—In *Mount-street*, aged 69, Richard Westmacott, Esq.—In *Bond-street*, John Pybus, Esq. an eminent banker, a very amiable and accomplished man. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards travelled all over the Continent, and cultivated his love of the fine arts with great assiduity. He has left a widow and four children.—At the Duke of Buccleugh's house, *White-hall*, aged 11, Lord Scott, eldest son of the Earl of Dalkeith.—In *Newman-street*, the Rev. Philip Du Val, D. D. one of the canons of Windsor, Vicar of Twickenham, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.—In *Harley-street*, Cavendish-square, Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. of Battlesford.—In *Upper Conway-street*, aged 82, Nathaniel Tucker, Esq. formerly a commander in the East India Company's service.—In *Berners-street*, aged 50, John Gordon Mackenzie, Esq. surgeon of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.—In *Titchfield*.

field-street, Joseph Bonomi, Esq. a native of Italy, well known in this country as an architect of the first eminence. He was an associate in the Royal Academy, and his works will long survive his memory.—In *Welbeck-street*, Mrs. Peacocke, wife of George Peacocke, Esq. and daughter of the late General Sir John Daleing, Bart.—In *Baker-street*, aged 79, Mrs. Greenly, relict of the late Edward Greenly, Esq.—In *Gloucester-place*, Portman-square, Lady Martin, relict of the late Sir Henry Martin, Bart. late comptroller of the Navy.—In *Upper Berkley-street*, the Hon. Emma Cartwright, wife of William Ralph Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, in Northamptonshire.—In *Great Cumberland-street*, Mrs. Meysey, relict of the late Charles Watkins Meysey, Esq. of Shaken-huist in Worcestershire.—In *Bedford-square*, aged 92, George Hill, Esq. serjeant at Law.—In *Dean's-yard*, *Westminster*, the Rev. Dr. Smith, one of the Prebendaries of Westminster Abbey, and second master of Westminster school.—In *Tavistock-place*, Russell-square, greatly and justly lamented by his friends and relations, James English Keighly, Esq. His death was occasioned by water on his chest, brought on by vexation, and a long series of almost unparalleled persecution, trials and misfortunes, which he had borne up under for these many years past, with a degree of firmness and fortitude equalled by few.—Mr. David Lowes, of *Hart-street*, Covent Garden, distiller, while conversing in the bar with the Master of the New York Coffee-house, he fell from his seat, and instantly expired.—In *Ely-place*, Mrs. Mills, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mills, Vicar of Hillingdon.—In *South-street*, Finsbury-square, James Colquhoun, Esq. merchant.—In *Bread-street*, *Cooperside*, aged 82, Thomas Cater, Esq. father of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries.—Aged 77, the Rev. David Durand, one of the ministers of the French church, in Threadneedle-street.—In *St. Catharines*, near the Tower, the eccentric Moses Benjamin, who is said to have drunk in the course of his life, upwards of three thousand pounds worth of English gin. He was remarkable as a mediator among wrangling people; always ready to bail any one in distress, and generally known by the name of Honest Benjamin.—In *Clerkenwell Workhouse*, aged 77, William Paddock, pastry cook. He was well known for many years, being remarkable for singing convivial songs at the public houses adjacent to the two houses of Parliament, and being a choice spirit, always went by the name of *My Soul*. He was a companion of the late Charles Baister, and also much noticed by the celebrated, though eccentric character, George Morland. He was much addicted to drinking spirits, and the day previous to his death, drank in the course on one hour, what he facetiously called *fire balls*, no less than seventeen glasses of gin.—In *Ervesham Buildings*, Somers Town, Mrs. Wallis. While sitting at breakfast with an infant, the child threw a part of the breakfast things off the table, and Mrs. Willis, in hastily stooping to save them from breaking, set fire to her head dress. Her cloathing was instantly in a blaze, and she run down stairs into Mr. Walter's shop in this situation, and in the midst of her alarm she retired back to her room, she was followed by the landlord, who wrapped her in some baize, and extinguished the fire, but not until even her chemise was burnt. In this deplorable situation the unfortunate woman languished several days, when she was relieved from her misery by death. Mr. Heavyside had afforded the deceased every assistance during her affliction.—At her apartments in *Hampton-court Palace*, aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. Jane Carey, daughter of Lucius Charles, sixth Viscount Falkland.—In *Kingsland-place*, Thomas Jones, Esq. formerly of Green-street, Enfield Highway.—At *Hackney*, aged 70, John Worth, Esq.—Aged 47, sincerely lamented by her afflicted relatives and friends, Mrs. Mary White, wife of Mr. Joseph White, of Islington.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At *Reading*, Mrs. Ovey, wife of T. Ovey, Esq. of Mount Pleasant.—At his seat, *Lady-place*, *Hurley*, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, after two days illness, Gustavus Adolphus Kempfenfelt, Esq. formerly a captain in the army. He was the son of Lieutenant Colonel Kempfenfelt, a native of Sweden, who, following the fortunes of James II. was afterwards invited by queen Anne to accept a commission in her service. In the reign of George I. he died governor

governor of Jersey, and is said to have been the original of *Captain Sentry*, whose picture in the *Spectator* is so admirably delineated by the pen of Addison. Colonel Kempenfelt left two sons; Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who perished in the *Royal George* when that vessel sunk in Portsmouth harbour in 1782, and Mr. Kempenfelt, whose death we now record. This gentleman, whose memory will be cherished to the latest moment of their existence by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, preserved all his mental faculties to the last, although arrived at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His cheerful disposition and retentive memory rendered him a pleasant companion to all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and his pious and charitable disposition a valuable member of the community. Notwithstanding he was extremely liberal in his donations to the poor (one of which was two hundred guineas to the fund for the relief of their widows and children who perished in the *Royal George*) during his life, and a subscriber to most of the public charities in and about London, he has bequeathed to them, in his will, considerable legacies, amounting in the whole to upwards of 11,000l. He died a bachelor, and his estate and residue of his personal property devolves, by his will, to his nearest relation, Richard Troughton, Esq. of the Custom-house, London.—At *Wantage*, Mrs. Ann Bowles, widow of the late Wm. Bowles, Esq. of Fitzharris-house, near Abingdon.—At *Yallingdon*, Mr. J. Smith, aged 88, and Elizabeth his wife, aged 86. What renders this circumstance remarkable is, that the man, after being confined to his bed a short time, earnestly prayed with his wife that they might depart this life together; their prayers were undoubtedly realized, for the wife, who was then in good health, died eleven hours before him; and on the Sunday following both were interred in one grave.—At *Maidenhead*, aged 79, Wm. Wickens, Esq. He was bred to the medical profession, which he practised successfully in the early part of life, but from which he had long since retired to the enjoyment of competence and the habits of useful and studious enquiry.—At *Wallingford*, the Rev. Thomas Pentycross, rector of St. Mary's. In him were happily blended sincere attachment to the church, and ardent loyalty, firmness of principle, and sincerity of manners, elevated genius, and extensive learning, evangelical sentiments, and exemplary piety.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Patbury*, James Burgess, Esq. to Mrs. Sarah Tear, widow of Mr. John Tear, of Bourton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Browne, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of Christ's-college, is elected Master of that Society, in the room of the late Dr. Barker; and John Kaye, Esq. Fellow of Christ's-college, the Senior Wrangler and First Medalist in 1804, is appointed Tutor, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Browne, the new Master.

Messrs. Henry Bickersteth, and John White, B. A. of Caius-college; Mr. Henry William Tancred, B. A. of Jesus-college; and Mr. Nathaniel Richard Clarke, B. A. of Trinity-college, are elected Fellows of their respective Societies.

The Rev. Walter Gee, B. A. of St. John's, and Mr. Robert Jefferson, B. A. of Sidney-college, are elected Fellows of the latter Society; and James William Geldart, Esq. LL. B. of Trinity-hall, a Skirne Fellow of Catharine-hall.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, B. D. Lady Margaret's Professor, and late Fellow of St. John's-college, and the Rev. Edward Pearson, B. D. Master of Sidney college, are admitted Doctors in Divinity by Royal mandate.

The Hon. William Cust, of St. John's-college, is admitted honorary Master of Arts; and Mr. William Hepworth, of St. John's-college, Bachelor of Arts.

The subjects for the dissertations for the Bishop of London's medals in Christ's-college are this year proposed by his Lordship, and are as follows: For the Latin, *Doctrini Redemptionis universalis per mortem Christi ex sacris Scripturis patet.* For the English, *Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strife, &c.*—2d Tim. ch. ii. v. 23, 24, 25.

The

The Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. one of the Senior Fellows of Clare-hall, is presented to the vicarage of Warmfield, in Yorkshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Henry Wastell; and the Rev. Johnson Baines, M. A. of Christ's-college, to the vicarage of Barwell, vacated by the death of the Rev. Henry Turner.

Died. At the *Lodge*, in Christ's-college, aged 82, the Rev. John Barker, D. D. B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752, D. D. 1781, Master of that Society, rector of Waddingham, and vicar of Snetterby, in Lincolnshire. He was elected Master in 1780, and served the office of Vice-chancellor for that year: and on the second day following, aged 76, Mrs. Barker, his widow. Their remains were interred in one grave in Christ's-college chapel.—At *Cambridge*, aged 57, Edward Ind, Esq. common brewer, and one of the aldermen of the corporation. His loss will be severely felt by many of the inhabitants of Cambridge, and particularly by the poor, to whom he was a most liberal benefactor. Few men lived more respected, and few died more lamented.—Aged 48, Mr. Joseph Gray, apothecary of Addenbrooke's hospital. The regular, humane, and conscientious discharge of his duty in that office for upwards of twenty-three years is an authentic and lasting record of his character. His remains were interred in St. Clement's church, attended by a numerous body of the proprietors, who, in testimony of their regard for his memory, assembled at Addenbrooke's hospital, and followed him in procession to the grave.—At *Ely*, Robert Martyn, Esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Leigh*, Mr. Samuel Leigh, son of Robert Leigh, Esq. of Kenyon, to Miss Part, daughter of Samuel Part, Esq. of Atherton Lodge.

Died. At *Chester*, Edward Williams, Esq. late collector of the customs at Parkgate.—At *Leftwich*, near Northwich, William Worthington, Esq. banker and salt proprietor. His truly upright and unblemished character—his steady attachment to the cause of liberty, uninfluenced by the example of the corrupt, or the wavering of the timid—his inflexible integrity in commercial life—his exemplary conduct in every domestic relation—the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the benevolence of his heart, will long endear his memory, not only in the circle of his friends, but to the whole community of the neighbouring district, to promote whose interests he devoted a large portion of his property, time, and talents.

CORNWALL.

Died. At *Truro*, aged 72, Mr. John Marshall, son of the late George Marshall, Esq. patent comptroller of that port.—At *Falmouth*, aged 64, John Bellhouse, Esq. Captain in the Pendennis volunteer artillery.—At *Falmouth*, Mrs. Somerville, wife of William Somerville, Esq. Inspector General of Hospitals at Malta.

We are requested to correct an error in our Obituary, p. 193 of this volume, where *George Croker Fox* is converted into *George Crocher Rex*. Our correspondent adds, "His affable manners rendered him extensively known; his benevolence caused his death to be deplored by all who knew him: then let not oblivious error deprive so fair a name of its just tribute of regret".

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Brampton*, James Mounsey, Esq. of Woodbank, near Carlisle, to Miss Ewart, daughter of Simon Ewart, Esq. of Brampton.—At *Aspatria*, John Wilson, Esq. of Longcroft, to Miss Donald, eldest daughter of William Donald, Esq.—At *Whitehaven*, — Lister, Esq. comptroller of the customs at that port, to Miss Thwaites.—At *Skelton*, Mr. John Gaskarth, of Bridgend, to Miss Sarah Cooper, daughter of Mr. Cooper, of Unthank, near Penrith.

Died. At *Keswick*, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Berkitt widow, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Dixon, vicar of Brigham.—At *Egremont*, aged 82, Mr. John Ponsonby.—At *Whitehaven*, aged 83, Mrs. Kirby.—At *Parishaw-hall*, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Robinson.—At *Arnthwaite Castle*, William H. Milbourn, Esq. He was walking by the river side, near his own house, when his foot slipping he fell into the water and was drowned.—At *Workington*, aged 76, Mrs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benson. She has left ten brothers, whose united ages amount to seven hundred and fifty-six years.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At *Exeter*, Lieutenant Yate of the Worcester Militia, to Mrs. Evans, widow of the late John Evans, Esq. of the Royal Navy, and daughter of the late Rev. James Viney, Bishop-strow, Wilts.

Died. At *Exeter*, Miss Churchill, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Peter Churchill Vicar of St. Thomas's, and prebendary of St. Peter's cathedral.—The Rev. Bryan Roberts, Rector of Drewstington in Devon, and of St. John's, Cornwall.—Mrs. Hatch, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Hatch. She was found dead in her room with her clothes much burnt. It is supposed that her gown having caught fire late on the preceding evening, she had been suffocated by the smoke as nothing else in the room was consumed.—At *Skute House*, aged 20, Sophia Anne, wife of Sir William Pole, Bt. and only daughter of George Templer, Esq.—At *Kittery Court*, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Fownes, B. D. Prebendary of Wells, and for nearly fifty years the exemplary and conscientious Vicar of Brixham.—At *Heavitree*, Mrs. Drake, widow of the late Rev. Edward Holwell Drake, of Littleham near Exmouth.—At *Georgeham*, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Eliza Aiskell, relict of the late Francis Aiskell, Esq. many years British Consul at Malaga.—At *Yetminster*, aged 86, Mrs. Besant.—At *Wemburthly parsonage*, the Rev. Robert Ashe Taylor, rector of Honey-church, a man whose loss will ever be lamented by all those who knew him, as being a most faithful and true pastor to his flock, as well as a pattern to the clerical order.—At *Biddeford*, Miss Eliza Hatherly. While standing near the chimney, her gown caught fire, and, though immediate assistance was afforded her; she was so much burnt as to occasion her death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Sherborne*, the Rev. John Venour of the Lowe, to Miss Briggs of Sherborne.

Died. At *Anderton*, near Blandford, James Foster Knight, Esq. universally known, and respected in his native county as well as in various parts of the kingdom, where his professional abilities, as a land surveyor, engaged and well repaid the confidence of many of the first rank. Few persons in his situation of life stood higher in the general opinion, and the remembrance of his virtues will be long, and tenderly cherished by his numerous relations, and friends.—At *Sherborne*, Mrs. Sampson, wife of John Sampson, Esq. She was thrown out of a gig between Souton and Colyton, by which accident, her right leg was broken, and a mortification shortly after taking place, in a few days put an end to her life.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Durham*, Mr. William Cooper, Captain in the Durham volunteers, to Miss Salkeld, daughter of Mr. Salkeld, Surgeon.—At *Middleton*, near Darlington, the Rev. Charles Cowper, Vicar of Stockton, to Miss Sarah Catterson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Catterson, of Boroughbridge.—At *Jar-row*, William Wallis, Esq. of South Shields, to Miss Hannah Brown, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brown of Shetley.

Died. At *Bishops Auckland*, aged 83, Mr. George Brounlop, formerly of Battersea, Surry.—At *Durham*, aged 40, Mr. Henry Doubleday, one of the people called quakers.—At *Durham*, aged 40, Mrs. Nessfield, wife of the Rev. William Nessfield.—At *South Shields*, aged 44, William Blackburn, Esq. Attorney. His loss will be severely felt by the ship owners, on the Tyne, to whom he had long been solicitor, in which capacity his local and commercial knowledge, communicated with an eloquence, rarely equalled, ever merited, and obtained their warmest thanks.—Mrs. Sarah Donnison, wife of Capt. James Donnison. While standing at her own fire-side, her foot slipped and she fell upon the fire, by which she was so much scorched, that, after languishing till the

the next morning she expired in great agony.—At *High Barnes*, near Sunderland, William Estrick, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Durham.—At *Monkwearmouth*, Mr. John Lee, ship-owner. On a dark night he fell over the quay, into the Wear, and though his body was found in a short time after the accident, all endeavours to restore animation were found ineffectual.

ESSEX.

On Saturday morning, 19th March, about three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at Mrs. Smith's Haberdashery shop, at Chelmsford, which soon communicated to the next door, Mr. Peek's, chemist, from thence to Mr. Hill's patten and clog maker, Mr. Nath's, hair-dresser, and to Mr. Rood's, bricklayer and plasterer, which were all totally burnt to the ground. Two young ladies, Miss Wolmer, from Baynham, and Miss Eve, of Garnish Rothering, apprentices to Mrs. Smith, perished in the flames, two other apprentices, by jumping from the windows into the street, preserved their lives though dreadfully bruised. The maid servant also leaped from the roof of the house, and fell upon the leads on the second floor, and then pitched into the street; Mrs. Smith was pulled from her room by a person mounted on a ladder for the purpose, but being unable to keep his foot hold on the ladder, he was under the dreadful necessity of letting her fall into the street, where she was most shockingly bruised. In fact there are about eight persons (exclusive of the two unfortunate young ladies burnt to death,) who, it is feared, will not survive this dreadful catastrophe.

Married.—*Belchamp Walter*, Samuel Millbank Raymond, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. S. Raymond of Belchamp Hall, to Miss Sarah Cooke, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Cooke, of Asher.

Died. At *White Roothing*, aged 78, the Rev. Sir William Cheere, Bart. The bulk of his fortune devolves to his two nieces. The title is extinct. He was formerly of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, L. L. B. 1754.—At *Stratford Grove*, Mrs. Katharine Brett, widow of the late Jasper Brett, Esq.—At *Ford-street*, Mrs. Lay, relict of Mark Lay, Esq. formerly of Horkesley.—At *Hare Lodge*, Mrs. Potts, wife of James Potts, Esq.—At *Ingateston*, aged 81, Anthony Eglington, Esq. formerly commander of the Prince, East Indiaman.—At *East Gores*, *Great Tey*, aged 80, Mr. John Harrington. He had filled the office of Churchwarden of that parish for upwards of fifty years.—At *Weenhoe Hall*, Mrs. Corsellis, wife of the Rev. Nicholas Corsellis.—At *Ashen Parsonage*, aged 62, Mrs. Cooke, wife of the Rev. William Cooke.—At *Salcham*, Mrs. Coggan, wife of John Coggan, Esq. High Sheriff of the county.—At *Barking*, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Smith.—At *Saffron Walden*, aged 46, Mrs. Martin, wife of T. Martin, Esq.—At *Halstead*, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Wyatt.—Aged 80, Mr. John Stratt, one of the Society of Friends.

GLOUCESTER.

By the decision of the House of Lords, appropriating the residuum of the personal property of Mrs. Ann Cam, late of Dymock, her charitable intentions are to be fulfilled as follows:

"First. Two thousand pounds three per cents. (producing the annual income of sixty-six pounds) to be carried to an account to be entitled, "the testatrix Ann Cam's Charity School at Dymock;" and the farther sum of three hundred and sixty pounds, and forty-five pounds in sterling cash (being considered as interest and dividends on the sum originally directed for the purpose) together with the additional sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, directed by the Court of Chancery, to be laid out in the three per cents. in further promotion of the said school; the master to approve of proper trustees to be appointed for superintendence of the said school, and the parties to lay before him a scheme for the establishment thereof. Second. One thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, with one hundred pounds cash (for dividends thereon) to the General Infirmary at Gloucester. Third. One hundred pounds three per cent. bank annuities, and three hundred pounds cash (for interest accrued thereon) for the intended lunatic asylum at Gloucester, to be laid out in three per cent. bank

bank annuities, with accumulating dividends until that institution is completed. Fourth. Six thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, to be transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and one thousand and eighty pounds each (for dividends thereon) to be laid out at interest, and the dividends to accumulate, to be annually applied to the purposes of the charitable institution called "the Charity in aid of the distribution annually made by the stewards of the meeting of the Three Choirs, &c. for relief of widows and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Gloucester respectively." By the same decree, several liberal sums and annuities are given to persons in necessitous circumstances, who were either connected with, or dependent upon, the family of the testatrix. It is moreover decreed, that thirty-eight thousand pounds, three per cent. annuities, and one thousand two hundred pounds, Royal Exchange Assurance stock, shall be transferred to the incorporated Society established by Royal charter anno 1678, by the title of "the Governors of the Charity for the relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen." The residuum of the whole personal property of the testatrix to be paid to the last-mentioned governors; with liberty for them to pay over to the charitable institution called, "the Society of Stewards and Subscribers for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of Clergymen until of age to be put out Apprentices," such proportion of these funds as they shall think proper.

Married. At Bristol, Charles Louis Muller, Esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Fox, daughter of Edward Long Fox, M. D. of Brislington.—At Clifton, W. C. Stephens, Esq. of Henbury, to Mrs. Racaster, widow of the late G. Racaster, Esq.—At Mangotfield, the Rev. T. J. Hogg, to Miss Haynes, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Haynes, rector of Liston.

Died. At Gloucester, aged 94, Mrs. Sophia Bull, a maiden lady deservedly held in the highest degree of respect and veneration. Her father, who was a field officer in the reign of King Charles II. went over and settled in Ireland, where he died; after his death a part of his family, about fifty years ago, settled in Gloucester, and have ever since made it their residence. The very pleasing, and amiable expression, of this lady's countenance, was happily characteristic of that benignity of disposition by which she was uniformly distinguished. Possessing an elegant taste for polite literature, her mind was richly endowed, and, in her less advanced years, her conversation was listened to with lively regard and lasting improvement. The hours of her lighter amusement were spent in the exercise of a very ingenious pencil, or in the execution of some work of striking skill and fancy, of which her friends possess many admired specimens. The serene composure of her declining years might be deemed the natural result of her correct, charitable, and pious life.—At Bristol, Mrs. Lee, wife of the Rev. Charles Lee, of the Grammar school, Unity street.—Aged 95, Mr. Daniel Jappee, of Somerset Square.—Universally regretted. aged 73, Mr. Peter Morris, Carpenter, one of the people called Quakers. In him were united, the affectionate husband, the tender parent, the sincere friend, and truly honest man. His benevolent heart, overflowed with the milk of human kindness; his practice was principle; and in his character shone conspicuous all those mild and social virtues that endear the man, or dignify the christian. His loss is acutely felt, and deeply deplored, by his family, friends, and all who had the happiness of knowing him.—At the Hotwells, aged 46, Thomas Hill, Esq. of Winterbourne, in this County, an eminent merchant in Bristol. The premature death of this gentleman, is universally, and most deservedly lamented. His good humour, his affability, his benevolence of heart, and liberality, gave delight to all. If his private virtues, endeared him to his family, and his friends, his active exertions for the benefit of his native place, entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his fellow citizens. He was cut off in the prime of life, surrounded with every blessing to make the continuance of it desirable. We do not pretend to estimate his private loss, that can only be found in the bosoms of his relations and friends; but on the part of his fellow citizens, we know no one who was more respected and beloved while he lived, and more regretted now he is dead.—At Clifton, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Fingal. No eulogium would do justice, to the character of this excellent woman, whose

life was an uniform display of every quality, which could adorn a Christian. In the various relations of Wife, Mother and Friend, her virtues were eminently conspicuous: without losing sight of her exalted rank, her demeanor was uniformly kind, condescending and courteous. Her charities were widely diffused; her hospitality, was as extensive, as her means were great, and her piety most fervent, but unassuming. A life of the greatest utility was rewarded, by an extension far beyond the usual limits; her latter days were distinguished by her preservation of health and activity, and a flow of spirits, extremely rare at so advanced a period, and she died with very little pain after but a few hours illness, preserving, even to the day before that event, all that innocent cheerfulness which marked every period of her life. "May our latter end be like her's."—Mrs. Upton, relict of John Upton, Esq. of Ingmore hall, Yorkshire.—At *Bicknor Court*, George Wyhrall, Esq. He was rather advanced in years, but it is supposed, that grief for the loss of an amiable daughter, whom he survived but a few weeks, (see p. 286) hastened his dissolution. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a faithful friend, a kind master, and a sincere Christian.—At the *Mythe*, Charles Porter, Esq. —At *Filton*, aged 87, Mr. John Gayner, a worthy member of the Society of Quakers.—At *Cheltenham*, Mrs. Christian Freeman, relict of Thomas Freeman, Esq. late Speaker of the House of assembly of the Island of Antigua.—At *Ripple*, Miss Mira Capper, of London. She had been on a visit at Birmingham, and arrived at Worcester, by the Mail coach, at the usual hour; and, after taking some refreshment, proceeded onward to Bristol. After having travelled several miles on the road to Tewkesbury, one of the horses became so restive and unmanageable, that the Guard went from the dickey to the coach-box, to assist in governing and pulling the horses up; in this effort the reins broke, when the Guard got down for the purpose of stopping the horses, who had now set off at full speed. In this attempt he was likewise unfortunate; and the leaders having extricated themselves from the carriage, the wheel horses turned into Ripple-lane. The coachman then jumped from the box, in the hope of being able to arrest their career but, failing in his purpose, he was stunned and thrown down, and upon recovering himself, he found the young lady (who, with a child of the coachman's were the only passengers) lifeless near the same spot. It is supposed that, alarmed at the danger of her situation, she must have been killed in attempting to throw herself from the coach. When the horses stopped, the child was found in the coach unhurt.

HAMPSHIRE,

On Monday morning, 21st March, about eight o'clock, Louis Herquiada, who had been convicted at the assizes of the wilful murder of Francisco Romaro, was conveyed from his cell, in the new gaol, to the place of execution, near Winchester. He behaved with great penitence after his condemnation, and made a confession of the crime for which he was going to suffer. As the unfortunate man could not speak any language but the Spanish, a Gentleman, (a Priest), came from London to attend him in his last moments. At the place of execution he prayed most fervently; but a most melancholy circumstance took place at putting the sentence into execution, owing to the executioner not understanding his duty, in fixing the rope on the gallows at a proper time. The rope was put round the malefactor's neck, and the cart instantly moving away, he fell, suspended; but, shocking to relate! in the convulsive agonies of death, his feet were partly on the ground, and he underwent a most violent strangulation. His dying groans were awful beyond description. He remained in that situation for some time, and then spoke in great anguish, requesting to be put out of his misery. One of the javelin men, in compassion to the unhappy sufferer, took him round the body, and lifted him up, in order to remove the rope, which was then under his chin, to under his left ear. He was again thrown off, and it was some time before death put an end to his great sufferings. This was a scene at which humanity suffered; it cut many of the spectators to the heart. His body after hanging the usual time, was delivered to the surgeons to be anatomized.

Died. At *Southampton*, aged 61, Frederick Breton, Esq. a member of the corporation of that borough.—At *Beamdean*, aged 83, Mr. Cooper.—At *Lymington*,

ington, the Hon. Sir Giles Rooke, Knight, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. He was highly esteemed among his professional brethren for profound knowledge of the law; and while at the bar, was rather distinguished for acuteness, judgment, and sagacity, than for splendid talents, or powerful oratory. He had for some time been declining in his health, and the loss of a favourite son, who gallantly fell a few years ago in the service of his country, gave a shock to his mind, from which he never recovered. In private life he was good humoured, affable, and intelligent, but never lost sight of the decorum and propriety suitable to the dignity of his official situation. He was about seventy years of age.—At *Andover*, aged 25, Nicolas Oconloff, one of the Russian officers on parole there. During his long and painful illness, he experienced from the inhabitants (among whom, his amiable manners had excited much interest) the greatest attention and kindness, and he was attended by his countrymen with care and affection truly fraternal. His body after lying three days in state, was followed to the grave by his brother officers, and a number of the inhabitants, and interred by the Minister of the parish, near the remains of a British officer, who died some years since on his march through the town.—At *Beauregard*, in the island of *Guernsey*, aged 86, Peter D'Obree, Esq. He was the oldest member of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, having been a subscriber to that Institution upwards of sixty years.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Whitchurch*, near *Ross*, Charles Belton, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Coles-hill*, Mrs. Greg, wife of Thomas Greg, Esq.—At *Macmery End*, aged 92, Mrs. Sibley, mother of the Rev. John Sibley, rector of *Walcot*, *Bath*.—At *Gosmere*, near *Hitchin*, the Rev. Thomas Dove, rector of *Holwell*, *Bedfordshire*, and of *Hentford-cum-Gaysley*, *Suffolk*, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of *Hertford*. The death of this amiable and good man, is a source of severe affliction to his family; and in the circle of his numerous friends, his memory will be long cherished with sincere and affectionate regard; for, to a placid and cheerful temper, and mild and conciliating manners, he united strictness of principle, integrity of conduct, a lively and vigorous understanding, and a warm and benevolent heart.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. At *Fletton*, E. Pickering, Esq. of the 36th Foot, to Miss Hudson.

Died. At *Egnesbury*, aged 81, the Rev. Richard Littlehales, vicar of *Eaton-Socon*, *Bedfordshire*, and of *Glendon*, in the county of *Northampton*.

KENT.

Married. At *Charlton*, John Collins, Esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Jane Sherriff, daughter of J. L. Sherriff, Esq. of *Deptford*.

Died. At *Maidstone*, aged 86, Mr. John Homewood.—At *Canterbury*, aged 63, Mr. William Lawrence, a self-taught printer, and mechanic of great ingenuity.—At *Wingham*, aged 89, Mr. Neville, formerly an eminent surgeon.—At *Charlton*, aged 82, Mrs. Hephzibah Henry, by whose death the poor near *Clayhill*, at *Beckenham*, *Mitcham*, *Lewisham*, and *Sydenham*, have lost a friend who knew how to sympathize with the unfortunate, and to relieve their distresses. Mrs. Henry's first husband was Mr. Newell, well known and respected as master of the old *Jerusalem* tavern, in *Clerkenwell*, by whom one daughter survives her, the wife of Mr. Bonnycastle, well known as the author of many valuable scientific publications, and mathematical master of the Royal Academy, at *Woolwich*. After Mr. Newell's death, she was married (in 1762) to David Henry, Esq. many years Printer and Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by whom she had one son, Richard Henry, Esq. now a Major in the East India Company's service, and one daughter married Mr. Homney, joint-proprietor with Mr. Bonnycastle, of the Military Institution, at *Charlton*.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE.

On Monday, 7th March, the Merchants assembled for the first time in the area of the New Exchange at Liverpool, the partitions, temporary buildings, stone rubbish, &c. having been previously cleared away, and the ground levelled, covered with sand, and rolled. The beauty and grandeur of the whole of this fine structure, are now taken in by the eye, and seen with the fullest effect. Crouds of persons, both strangers, and inhabitants, have been to view this noble fabric, which has hitherto been seen so imperfectly, that it now appears with all the charm of novelty.—We understand, that the Merchants are selecting their walks as upon the London Exchange, and we have no doubt but they will feel the full advantages of their present situation. All that we have to hope, or wish for, is that prosperity may long establish her reign there, and that the same public spirit, which raised this beautiful edifice may never forsake the mercantile body of Liverpool: the times are gloomy, but there are few prospects which we can behold in perpetual sunshine. We cannot forget the pre-eminent advantages of our local situation, and that while commerce exists in the world, the good town of Liverpool never can be deprived of an abundant portion of it.

Married. At Liverpool, William Stainstreet, Esq. of West Derby, to Miss Clarissa Almira Barton, sixth daughter of the late Royston Barton, Esq. of Colchester.—Thomas Bagot, Esq. to Miss Mary Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, Esq. of Egerton.—At St. Helens, B. Filde, Esq. Captain in the St. Helens volunteers, to Miss Churton, eldest daughter of Mr. Churton, surgeon.

Died. At Liverpool, aged 70, Mr. Newman Hyde, late of Manchester.—Aged 30, Mr. John Gibson, merchant.—Aged 64, John Protheroe Butler, Esq.—Aged 67, Mr. Thomas Caley, cenr.—Mr. James Gordon, accomptant. The first member of the Widow's Annuitant Society, that has died since its commencement, which was in 1800.—At Manchester, aged 88, Mr. James Yeoman.—Garside Bentley, Esq. barrister at Law.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Melton Mowbray, Thomas Walker, Esq. of Newbold-upon-Avon, to Miss Caldecott.—*Died.* At Leicester, John Stevens, Esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Weyham, near Louth, William Nicholson, Esq. of Hull, to Miss Catherine Teale, second daughter of William Teale, Esq. of Cadenby Hall.

Died. At Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. Samuel Trotter, brewer; while sitting in his chair, after dinner, seemingly in good health, he was stricken with paralysis, apoplexy soon followed, and he survived but a few hours. Mr. Trotter was one of the Common Council of the city, and served the office of Sheriff in 1794.—Aged 45, Mr. Thomas Wright. He had been upwards of twenty years a member of the Lincoln company of Comedians: during the first few years of his time, he was prompter, but latterly had filled the office of Treasurer, which he had discharged with the strictest integrity. He was universally esteemed, and is regretted by an extensive acquaintance.—At Sleaford, aged 85, Mr. William Burcham.—At Grantham, the Rev. Richard Palmer.—At Algarkirk, near Boston, aged 71, universally and deservedly lamented by his numerous friends, and particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor, the Rev. Basil Bury Berridge. Rector and Patron of Algarkirkcum Fosdyke, and Prebendary of Layford alias Sleaford in the church of Lincoln.—At Stamford, aged 56, Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Alderman Snow. She had spent the evening cheerfully at the house of a friend, and on her returning home, pulled off her pelisse, and sat down where she expired without uttering a word.

NORFOLK.

Died. At Norwich, aged 82, Francis Columbine, Esq. He was formerly an alderman of that corporation but had resigned his gown some years. He served the office of sheriff in 1769, and that of mayor in 1776. Aged 77, Thomas Garland, Esq. He had been organist of the cathedral fifty-nine years. Aged 78, Mr. Henry Warne, many years clerk of St. Michael-at-Thorn.

Aged

Aged 77. Mr. William Love. He was for a considerable time leader of the band at the Theatre under former managers, and was the composer of some good music. He was a person of great genius in his profession, of great suavity of manners, and of great improvidence in conduct.—At *Thetford*, aged 81, Mr. John Harvey, one of the commonalty of that borough.—At *Swaffham*, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of the Rev. John Jeffery, vicar of Ludham and Potter Heigham.—At *Lynn*, Mr. Thomas Carr, merchant. To the manners of a gentleman he added the acquirements of a scholar; forming in the whole a happy union of information and ease. He was for a considerable time Secretary to the West Norfolk Agricultural Society, in which situation his scientific powers were eminently displayed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Northampton*, J. G. P. Atkins, Esq. lieutenant in the 19th light dragoons to Miss Catherine Markham, youngest daughter of the late John Markham, Esq.

Died. At *Clipston*, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckby, relict of the Rev. Richard Buckby, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Arthur Heselrige, of Nosely Hall, Leicestershire.—At *Pitchley House*, Sarah Langley. The chimney of the house in which she lived, as a servant, having caught fire, she was in the act of fetching a pail of water to extinguish it when she dropped down in a fit and instantly expired. On the Friday following, her father, James Langley, a Shopkeeper, at Orlingbury, after having purchased some necessities, at Wellingborough, for his daughter's funeral, called at a public house there and ordered a pint of ale, and while it was drawing he also dropped down in a fit and immediately expired. They were both buried, at Orlingbury, in the same grave. The solemn reflection which these circumstances are likely to excite is strengthened by the very remarkable circumstance that James Langley, the grandfather of Sarah, on the 3d of December, 1760, in going, with a lighted pipe in his mouth, to fodder his cow, accidentally set fire to the building, and in fetching a pail of water to extinguish it he fell down in a fit and expired immediately.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died. At *Elihaugh*, Robert Carr, Esq.—At *Berwick*, aged 80, William Watson, Esq. a most industrious and upright character, one of the oldest corn-merchants in the kingdom, having been upwards of fifty-six years in trade, and first in the firm of William Watson and son, of Warren-house.—John Chisholm, a Chelsea pensioner. This singular character died rich, and was heir at law to a large property, yet he was constantly employed in gathering sticks, pieces of rope, &c. in the street. He served under the immortal Wolfe, at Quebec, and was allowed, at that time, to be one of the best swordsmen in the army.—At *Lourey's Mill*, near Bellingham, aged upwards of 100, Mr. William Robley. He had lived seventy years at Smallsmouth, in the same neighbourhood, as a farmer and publican, and was much esteemed in the latter character for his jokes and merry catches. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health until within a few weeks of his death.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At *Mansfield*, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Brailsford.—At *Newark*, aged 67, George Tomlinson, Esq.—At *Nottingham*, aged 87, Mrs. Burrows.—aged 55, the Rev. William Clarke, vicar of Annesley, Goulston, and Tythby, all in this country.—Aged 45, Mr. Henry Shipley, writing master, a man whose genius, and sensibility, would have adorned a far superior station. He possessed a strong comprehensive mind, an independance of soul, which was not to be shaken under any circumstance, and a warm benevolent heart. In social life he was pleasingly edifying, being alike conspicuous for sentiment, or genuine humour. In public life his abilities, were almost constantly held in requisition; with what propriety and success he acquitted himself, the world can determine. Suffice it to say, his usefulness as a member of society, will be much missed, and his loss very generally regretted.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, B. D. Rector of Barton on the Heath, is elected President of Trinity College, in the room of late Rev. Dr. Chapman.

The

The Rev. James Griffith, the Master of University College, and Student in Divinity, is admitted Bachelor, and Doctor in Divinity.

The Hon. and Rev. James Agar, and Rev. Thomas Slatter, of Christ Church, the Rev. John Quarrington, of Pembroke college, and Rev. Frederick Gardiner, of Lincoln college, are admitted Masters of Arts.

John Moore, Esq. of Christ Church, is admitted Bachelor of Arts, Grand Compounder.

Messrs. William Munden, and Thomas Metcalfe, of Merton College, Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, Alexander Hordorn, Fortunatus William Dwaris, and William Macleod, of University College, John Fletcher of Exeter College, James Radcliffe Lyon, of Brasenose College, the Rev. John Kendal Fletcher, and Rev. Richard Smith, of St. Alban Hall, Messrs. George Augustus Seymour, of Oriol College, James Horatio Rudge, of Pembroke College, Jonathan Derby, Martin Sandys Wall, George Granville Venables Vernon, Richard Marrell, David Longlands, John Thomas James, and John Jones, of Christ Church, are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

Theophilus Jones, B. A. of Trinity College Dublin, is incorporated Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Christopher Erle, from Winchester School, is admitted Scholar of New College.

The Rev. Beaumont Busby, D. D. late Fellow of New College, is appointed Dean of the Cathedral church of Rochester, void by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. J. Goodenough, to the Bishopric of Carlisle.

Died. At *Oxford*, the Rev. John Vinicombe, B. D. senior Fellow of Pembroke College.—Aged 98, Mrs. Rosamond Court, widow of the late John Court, many years cook of Merton and manciple of New College.—At *Wrixton*, John Duffall, Esq.—At *Shipton-upon-Cherwell*, aged 90, Mr. William Berry, who had been clerk of that parish fifty-one years.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At *Ludlow*, sincerely regretted by all who knew his worth, the Rev. John Doudouit, a French Emigrant. The principles of patriotism and loyalty, in which he had been educated, he preserved through life, and carried them unsullied to his grave. By his active exertions in the beginning of the revolution, he had proved himself a most faithful subject of Louis XVI. and ever continued warmly attached to the House of Bourbon.—At *Newport*, Benjamin Boulbee, Esq.—At *Shrewsbury*, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Davies, of Castle-street.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Bath*, Thomas Crearer, Esq. of Gay-street, to the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort, daughter of William Smyth, Esq. of Drumce, Westmeath.—Capt. Christian, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Hugh Christian, K. B. to Miss Harriot Shute, second daughter of the late Samuel Shute, Esq. of Fern-hill, Isle of Wight.—At *Bathwick*, the Rev. William Canningham, Vicar of Dunamen, and Prebendary of Elphin, to Miss Dorothea Maughan, youngest daughter of the late J. Maughan, Esq. of York.

A school on the economical plan of Mr. Lancaster is about to be established in Bristol, a room having been already hired, which is now fitting up for the reception of about 300 boys, 80 of whom will be drafted from the benevolent schools, which confer so much honour on some truly generous ladies of that city. The voluntary subscription at Barry's contains the names of annual subscribers, and gratuitous donations, to an amount that already renders the establishment secure: among others, 50l. besides ten guineas per annum, from the royal bounty. Twenty-six of the most respectable inhabitants have placed their names in the committee, among whom may be reckoned some of the most revered characters, who have pledged themselves to recommend the interests of the school among their friends and fellow-citizens.

Died. At *Bath*, George Chapman, Esq. an Alderman of that Corporation.—Lady Byard, relict of the late Sir Thomas Byard, Capt. of the Royal Navy.—The Marchioness of Longchamp, widow of the Marquis of Longchamp, an illegitimate son of Louis XVI. King of France.—Mrs. Mary Serjeant, widow of the late Rev. Winwood Serjeant, of Boston, in New England.—The Rev. George H. Larden, M. A. one of the minor Canons of the Cathedral of Chester,

ter, and formerly Master of the Free Grammar School of that city.—Aged 66, William Siddons, Esq. the husband of the celebrated actress. Though long an invalid, his dissolution may be said to have been sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a circle of friends in his usual social and pleasant manner.—At *Stratton-on-the-Foss*, aged 94, Thomas Solmon, Esq.—At *Newton-house*, near *Yeovil*, the Rev. Robert Harbin.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Burton-upon-Trent*, Mr. John Page, of Stretton, aged 50, to Mrs. Jane Elston, aged 84.—At *Mavesyn-Ridware*, Robert Thacker, Esq. of Cavendish House, Leicestershire, to Miss Anne Webb, youngest daughter of George Browne Webb, Esq. of Hill-Ridware.

Died. At *Burslem in the Potteries*, The Rev. T. Mayer, Pastor of the Baptist Congregation, a man truly respected by his circle of acquaintance, and whose motives in administering the word of life to his flock for many years, may in a temporal sense be truly said to have been disinterested, for his salary is said to have barely discharged the rent of the place appropriated for worship.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Framlingham*, William Barthorp, Esq. of Parham, to Miss Keer, daughter of G. B. Keer, Esq.

Died. At *Bury*, aged 78, Mrs. Frances Buxton, relict of the late Rev. Robert Buxton, formerly of *Snare Hill* in Norfolk.—At *Eye*, aged 89, Mrs. Margaret Meen, formerly of Colchester.—At *Framlingham*, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of John Pritchard, Esq. youngest daughter of the late Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart.—At *Halesworth*, aged 89, Mrs. Felgate, relict of the late Mr. John Felgate, of Kettleborough.—At *Kennet End*, aged 76, Mr. James Goldsmith, formerly of London, and aged 77, Mrs. Ann Challes, widow, his sister. She was taken ill immediately on the death of her brother and expired in four days.—At *Ixworth*, Mr. R. Rodwell, who had been fifty years a schoolmaster in that parish, and the only instructor (his mother excepted) of the celebrated Robert Bloomfield, the author of the “Farmer’s Boy,” &c.

SURREY.

Married. At *Camberwell*, Daniel Willink, Esq. of Amsterdam, to Miss Ann Latham, third daughter of Thomas Latham, Esq.—At *Petersham*, Nathan Egerton Garrick, Esq. lieutenant of his Majesty’s yeomen of guards, to Miss Emma Maria Blunt, daughter of the late Charles Vaughan Blunt, Esq.—At *Thames Ditton*, Henry Salkeld, Esq. to Miss Anne Gibson, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Gibson, Esq.—At *Lambeth*, Francis Todd, Esq. of Bread street, to Miss Brereton, of Clapham-rise.

Died. At *Clapham*, aged 64, Henry J. Gardner, Esq. many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company.—At *Croydon*, aged 85, Michael Cope Hopton, Esq.—At *Ham Common*, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Esther Chetwynd, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Viscount Chetwynd.—At *Richmond*, Mrs. Veitch, wife of Henry Vietch, Esq. of Eliock, Dumfriesshire.—At *Woodhatch*, aged 66, Rees Price, Esq. formerly an eminent hop factor, in Southwark.

SUSSEX.

Died. At *Chitley*, aged 48, Mr. James Kemp, schoolmaster. He was supposed to be the largest man in the county, his weight being upwards of twenty-seven stone, horseman’s weight.—At *Brighton*, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. This lady, whose remembrance will long be cherished with grateful fondness, by those whose happiness it was to experience her friendship, and who has left a numerous family to regret her irreparable loss, was justly celebrated as a writer, among that class of readers whose zest is for novels, and in which line she may be ranked with a Fielding or a Richardson. Possessed of a well-informed and highly cultivated mind, she delineated character with peculiar success, and had all the other requisites of an excellent novelist, description, sentiment, humour, and pathos; considerable knowledge of life, and the happy art of displaying that knowledge to advantage. Her first work was *Anna, or the Welch Heiress*, in four volumes, an impression of which was disposed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote, *Juvenile Indiscretions*, in

in five volumes. Agnes de Courci, in four volumes. Ellen, Countess of Castle Howell, in four volumes. The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors, in five volumes. The last effusion of her pen, that was presented to the public was, Vicissitudes Abroad, or the Ghost of my Father, in six volumes; of which two thousand copies were sold on the day it made its appearance; and we understand the public will soon receive a continuation of this novel, under the title of Vicissitudes at Home. The estimation in which her works are held by the public, may be justly inferred from the circumstances of their having gone rapidly through several editions, both here and on the continent, where they have been translated into French and German. It may be truly said, that her writings appeal most successfully to the heart, and that her pen was ever guided by nature delineating men and manners, as they appear in real life; virtue was held up to estimation, and vice and folly shewn in their native deformities.

At *Paxhall Park*, Mrs. Crawford, wife of Gibbs Crawford, Esq. and youngest daughter of the late William Beard, Esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died. At *Ashted*, near Birmingham, aged 69, Lieutenant William Churchill, of the royal navy.—At *West Bromwich*, aged 63, Thomas Blakemore, Esq.—At *Bucknall*, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Ash. He has left eleven children, forty-seven grand children, forty-eight great grand children, and one great great grand child, being in all one hundred and seven of his descendants all living, besides a grandson by marriage.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *Kendal*, aged 71, Mrs. Hurd, relict of Mr. Benjamin Hurd, woollen-manufacturer.—At *Natland*, aged 102, Mrs. Frances Inman.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At *Sutton Mandeville*, aged 90, Mr. William Bond.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Worcester*, Theophilus Patterson, Esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cole, eldest daughter of Pennell Cole, Esq.

Died. Aged 88, John Thackwell, Esq. of Rye-court, Berrow.—At *Worcester*, Alexander Day Broughton, Esq. late of Betley-lodge, Staffordshire.—Mrs. Whitmore, relict of George Whitmore, Esq. of Lower Slaughter-court, in Gloucestershire.—At *Stockton*, the Rev. Abraham Hoskins.—At *Stowbridge*, aged 99, Mrs. Tilt.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At *Cantley*, near *Doncaster*, the Rev. R. Thompson, third son of H. Thompson, Esq. of Kirby Hall, to Miss Chilton, sister of Col. Chilton, of Cantley.—At *Halifax*, Robert Bailow, Esq. of Bolton, to Miss Grace Sharp, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Sharp, Esq. of West House.—At *Hatfield*, Mr. William Holmes, surgeon, to Miss Addey, eldest daughter of Richard Addey, Esq. of Tudworth.—At *Rippon*, Robert Smith, Esq. to Miss Groves, only daughter of Ralph Groves, Esq. of Crowthree Lodge.

Died. At *York*, aged 78, Mr. William Agar, Merchant, formerly a Common Councilman for Bootham Ward.—Aged 80, Mrs. King, relict of William King, Esq. of Hull.—Aldcroft Waller, Esq. of Hull.—At the *Rectory House at Kenrick*, Mrs. Gale, wife of the Rev. Henry Gale, and daughter of the late Ralph Bell, Esq. of Thirsk.—At *Hull*, aged 30, John Watson, Esq. late of Swanland.—Aged 80, Mrs. King, relict of William King, Esq.—Aged 75, Mrs. Turner, a maiden lady.—At *Myton*, aged 18, Isabella Drew. While engaged making pastry and standing near the chimney her gown caught fire, and her whole dress being entirely cotton was almost instantly in flames, and she died in a few hours afterwards.—At *Sheffield* aged 39, Mr. William Bentley, partner in the house of Bentley and Wilson, Merchants. While smoking a pipe by his own fire-side in apparent good health, he fell back in his chair and instantly expired.—At *Highfield*, aged 23, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. Rowland Hodgson, of Sheffield, merchant. She is much lamented by her family and acquaintance, who will long regret her early fate as they admired her amiable disposition

disposition and the equanimity with which she bore a long and painful illness.—At *Shipton-on-Stour*, Lady Dowager Ashbrooke, who lived esteemed for her many amiable qualities, and whose loss will be long lamented, not only by her family and friends, but by the poor also, to whom she was uniformly kind and charitable.

WALES.

Died. At *Carmarthen*, aged 34, John Morgan, Esq. nephew of the late John Morgan, Esq. of Furnace-house.—Aged 61, Mr. David Leigh. He had attended his brother's funeral the preceding day, and retired to bed in the evening in perfect health, but was next morning found dead.—Aged 72, Mr. William Leigh.—Aged 74, Captain James Morris.—At *Pen-y-vedd*, in the parish of Pembrey, aged 96, Mr. William Jenkins.—At *Llanelly* Carmarthenshire, aged 100, Mrs. Joyce Evans.—At *Usmaston*, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Richard Gibbon.—At *Golden Grove*, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Rowles.—At *Lansamlet*, near Swansea, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Rees.—At *Plas Grono*, near Wrexham, aged 63, William Wilkinson, Esq. He had been for some time indisposed, but the vigour of his mental faculties rendered him in a manner unmindful of the state of his health, and his disorder brought on a sudden and speedy dissolution. He was a man of the most comprehensive philosophic and active mind, of the strictest integrity, and unabating perseverance, faithful and steady in his friendships. In the earlier part of his life, he resided many years on the continent, where he was engaged in concerns of national importance and usefulness. His family, his friends, and the public, will long feel the loss of his removal, his pursuits having been strenuously directed for their service.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, James Dundas, Esq. accountant, to Miss Frances Newton Bruce, daughter of the late James Bruce, Esq. of Alox.—Richard Gillespie, Esq. of Southwoodside, to Miss E. Fogo, third daughter of James Fogo, Esq. of Killorn.—The Rev. Andrew Jamieson, of St. Mungo, Dumfriesshire, to Miss E. M. Carmichael, daughter of the late John Carmichael, Esq. of Calcutta.—At *Glasgow*, Thomas Doig, Esq. of the Island of Antigua, to Miss Jane Austin, daughter of the late John Austin, Esq.—Andrew Wilson, Esq. of Mainhouse, Roxburghshire, to Miss Elizabeth Aitken, daughter of Mr. William Aitken, merchant.—At *Lochinalony*, Fife, Major Boyd Portsburgh, of Pitbladdo, to Miss Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq.—At *Portobello*, the Rev. James Robertson, of South Leith, to Miss Alison Jamieson, daughter of William Jamieson, Esq.—At *Aberdeen*, John Robertson, Esq. to Miss Wedderburne.—At *Milton-house*, G. F. Crown, eldest son of Sir Robert Crown, Admiral in the Russian service, to Mrs. Fletcher Campbell, widow of General Fletcher Campbell, of Salton and Boquhan.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, Mrs. Susan Erskine, relict of Robert Campbell, Esq. of Menzie.—Aged 64, James Bannerman, Esq. late of Canada.—Aged 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Hamilton, of Dalserf.—Mr. Charles Oatts, late deacon of the incorporation of Cordiners.—At *Glasgow*, aged 88, Mrs. Jane Dalrymple, relict of John Gray, Esq. of Oxbang.—Aged 81, Mrs. Margaret Paterson, widow of Mr. Walter Brisbane, merchant.—At *Sandhills*, aged 79, in the 59th year of his ministry, the Rev. John McMillan.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 72, Mrs. Christian Rose, relict of John Dyce, Esq. of Tillygreig.—At *Kilsyth*, aged 89, Mrs. Rennie, of Balmalloch.—At *Barnagad*, Argyllshire, Archibald McLauchlan, Esq. of Graigenlervie.

At *Perth*, Mrs. Catherine Paton, wife of James Chalmers, Esq. of Grange-mount, Sheriff Substitute of Perthshire.—At *Terryburn*, in the 41st year of his ministry, aged 84, the Rev. David Balfour.—At *Glenae-house*, Robert Dalzell, Esq. advocate.—At the manor of *Holm*, aged 89, Mr. William Smith, late of Dundee.—At *Cartside Herne*, aged 42, Col. Napier, of Milliken.—At *Whileron*, parish of Bar, aged 93, Mr. Thomas McClymont.—At *Coldstream*, George Davidson, Esq. of Hoselaw.

IRELAND.

Married. At *Dublin*, Arthur Clarke, Esq. of Great George-street, Rutland-square, to Miss Olivia Owenson.—James M'Cleatchy, Esq. of William-street, to Miss Eliza Laughlin, of Digges-street.—John Lindsey, Esq. of Sackville-street, to Miss Catherine Greer, of Clontarf.—William Campbell, Esq. of Granby-row, to Mrs. Anne Sullivan, relict of —— Sullivan, Esq.—At *Cork*, William Lloyd, Esq. Lieut. in the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Sandys Donevan, of the Great Island.—Thomas Fitzgibbon, Esq. to Miss de Villeraw.—At *Carri-grohan* church, Fountaine Hogg, Esq. Major in the 26th, or Cameronian regt. to Miss Carleton, daughter of John Carleton, Esq. of Woodnet, Cork.—At *Mo-viddy* church, the Rev. John Townsend, of Keel, to Miss Alicia Warren, daughter of Sir Robert Warren, Bart. of Crookstown.

Died. At *Dublin*, Henry Hullen, Esq. an alderman of that city. His uniform propriety of conduct. strict integrity, and upright principles, have long been enulogized by those who had the happiness of knowing him. In his magisterial capacity he was mild yet dignified, decisive but not oppressive; and in the station which he held as a private individual no man was more generally respected.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of John Hughes, Esq. of Claremount-street.—The Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Baggot-street. While riding on the sands near Rinsend beach, he was, by the rush of the tide, whelmed in the waters, and both horse and rider perished. There were several persons near him, who at first imagined he was only washing the horses feet; as the tide surrounded him he called for assistance, but none durst venture to him. The body has since been found. He had property to the amount of 3000*l.* about him.—At Mrs. McGrogh's house, in Camden-place, aged 32, O'Donoghue, of the Glens, in the county of Kerry, the immediate descendant of the illustrious families of O'Donoghue and Mac Carthy More, whose names are yet held in reverence in the county which they once governed with regal power. This gentleman preserved unimpaired their dignity and character. Enlightened, liberal, generous, affable, and benevolent, he was regarded by a numerous tenantry with sentiments almost amounting to devotion, equally the spontaneous tribute of their duty, their gratitude, and their love; and by an extended circle of friends and acquaintance in the higher circles with respect and esteem. In domestic scenes, which he was admirably fitted by nature, by education, and by habit to adorn, his virtues could be best appreciated where his loss is most severely felt. May the two sons, whom he has left to inherit his estates, inherit also the virtues of so excellent a father. His remains are deposited in the family mausoleum of Mac Carthy More, at the Abbey of Mueruss, on the lake of Killarney; and the melancholy procession was attended by a concourse of many thousand persons of all ranks, who shed over his ashes the tears of genuine regret—the best and most grateful monument of a great and good man.—At *Belfast*, the Rev. John Devlin, officiating catholic clergyman of the parish of Derrigly.—Aged 20, Mrs. M'Carthy, wife of Denis M'Carthy, Esq. of Mine-hill.—Hugh Mallard, Esq. Deputy Recorder of the city.—Mrs. O'Donoghue, relict of the late Robert O'Donoghue, Esq.—Aged 80, Gilbert Mellefont, Esq.—Mrs. Mary Hillaran, relict of the late Wm. Hillaran, Esq. of Castle Martyr.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Died. In *Barbadoes*, William Crombie, Esq. barrister at law; a young man of genius and learning, who, if he had been spared, would have made a figure in his profession, and whose benevolence of heart and tender sympathy of soul endeared him to all who knew him. He was a cheerful and agreeable companion, an affectionate son, a tender brother, and a sincere friend.—At *Moscow*, Count Alexis Orloff, who had particularly distinguished himself as Admiral of the Russian fleet by burning the Turkish fleet at Teschemai. On the day of his funeral an old serjeant, named *Isclloff*, upwards of eighty years of age, who had once saved the life of Alexis, and who had lived in the house thirty years on a pension which the Count allowed him, came into the hall where the body lay.

lay. He wore his uniform and his honorary medals, and assisted in taking the body down stairs, though dissuaded from it on account of his great age. When the coffin was put into the hearse, he again with tears in his eyes took leave of his deceased master, declaring that he never supposed he should have survived him. On the hearse moving off, so great was his agitation, that he dropped down motionless, and expired in a few minutes.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

After a variety of conjectures respecting the Rochefort squadron, it appears that its destination was up the Mediterranean, to make a junction with the Toulon squadron. The last advices from that quarter state this to have been effected, and that a Spanish squadron from Carthagea had anchored off Minorca, whither Sir R. Strachan had sailed for the purpose of attacking it. Admirals Lord Collingwood and Thornborough had joined off Palermo to the number of eleven sail of the line, so that there were no immediate apprehensions for Sicily, though the possession of that island, the inhabitants of which are said to be impatient to change their masters, must be regarded as very precarious. Its danger is increased by the fall of the fortress of Scylla, which yielded on Feb. 17th, to the French and Neapolitans, after a cannonade of six days, its garrison remaining prisoners of war.

The French Emperor steadily proceeds in his plan of subjugating all the south of Europe. In Portugal, the French commander has abolished the council of regency left by the prince regent, and the whole country is treated as a conquest of France. French troops have entered Spain in large bodies, and are said to be occupying all the sea-ports. An attack upon Gibraltar is seriously expected.

In Italy, a French army has entered the ecclesiastical territories, and occupied Rome and all the other places of strength. The Pope has ventured to declare his sense of this act of violence by a public protestation against it, conceived, however, in terms of humiliation rather than of resentment, and prohibiting all resistance to the force which compels submission. With what particular object Napoleon has thus chosen to brave the remaining prejudices of the catholic world, does not appear. Perhaps he is ambitious to make Rome again the capital of an Italian empire. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that the temporal power of the holy see is at an end; and if reduced to a vassalage under France, its spiritual power in the rest of Europe will probably follow the same fate.

A further progress has been made by the French emperor in assimilating the state of society in his dominions to that of the ancient constitutions of Europe. He has issued a decree for the creation of a new nobility of all the different orders and with hereditary succession, but possessing rank and title alone, without civil privileges.

In the North the storm of war has begun. A Russian army entered Swedish Finland before a declaration of war had taken place, on which account the Russian ambassador at Stockholm was put under arrest. The Swedish troops in that province have been obliged to retreat before an enemy much superior in strength, and there is no prospect of effectual resistance in that quarter. War has since been openly declared by the Russian, Prussian, and Danish courts
against

against Sweden, upon no other ground than the refusal of that power to join the confederacy against the *common enemy* of maritime nations. An invasion from Denmark is preparing by the French in conjunction with the Danes, which, if effected, can scarcely fail of reducing the king of Sweden to submission. The continuance of the east winds has hitherto prevented any succours from England; but some English ships of war lying at Carlserona have been able to cut their way through the ice, and with some Swedes have sailed towards the Sound, to guard the passage.

The recent death of the king of Denmark, who has long been in a state of idiocy, is an event of no political consequence.

Accounts have at length arrived from the United States of America since their reception of the late Orders of the English Council. On Feb. 3d the President, in a message to the Congress, acquaints that body that he transmits to it certain orders of the British government against the maritime rights of neutrals, as a further proof of the increasing dangers to their navigation and commerce, which led to the prudent act of the embargo.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the consequent measures intended to be taken by the American government on the occasion; but a person is said to be appointed to come over to England for the purpose of negotiating. On the whole, there seem to be no immediate apprehensions of a rupture between the two nations; and in the meantime the provocations given to America by France are at least equally great. The embargo has occasioned some disturbances in the sea-port towns, but the public authority has been duly supported.

At home various matters have excited the public interest during the past month. One of these was the trial of General Whitelocke, the late commander in chief at Buenos Ayres, before a court martial, on various charges of misconduct and incapacity. The trial lasted many days, and brought to light a variety of circumstances relative to that unfortunate expedition. In fine, the court found the culprit guilty of all the charges, except that of having ordered that the columns should enter the town with unloaded muskets (to which they attach no blame); and sentenced him "to be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever;" which sentence has been confirmed by the King.

A bill for restraining the crown from granting places in reversion, which was renewed in the House of Commons, and passed almost unanimously, met with a strenuous opposition in the house of Lords, on the former ground of its abridging the regal prerogative. On the first division several of the royal dukes appeared as its opposers, and at the second reading the opposition had gained so much strength that the numbers on each side were exactly equal. A member of administration then moved, that the bill should be limited to two years from next June, but this amendment was rejected by two to one. On the third reading the bill was thrown out *in toto* by a very large majority. As the proposed measure was generally desired by the nation, and originated with its representatives, the defeat of it, and especially by *such* an exertion of influence, is to be lamented, as calculated to loosen that attachment of the people to their governors which it is particularly important to preserve at the present critical period. One argument advanced for the usefulness of such a bill was, that the grant of distant reversions must prove a great impediment to any future retrenchment of unnecessary places that might be thought advisable

The

and it will be suspected that this suggestion was a principal cause of its rejection.

The orders of council relative to neutral trade have still been a subject of warm discussion both in parliament and out of it. Petitions against certain of the provisions have been presented from Liverpool, Manchester, and some American merchants in London, and evidence has been heard in support of them. Meantime a bill for carrying the orders into execution has been passing through both houses, and though vigorously opposed, has received the concurrence of large majorities. Counter-addresses have also been employed to defeat the effect of the petitions; and if the present state of things continue, it cannot be doubted that the same party divisions which agitated the nation during the American war, will add to the difficulties of the time. Some more voices have been raised for peace; but with the exception of some of the manufacturing districts, it seems as if there was a general impression on the public, either that peace is absolutely unattainable, or that government ought to be left to its own discretion as to the measures for attaining it. The temper of the ministry with respect to conciliation may be judged of from a bill brought into parliament for the purpose of prohibiting the exportation of Peruvian bark to the enemies' territories, with the view of distressing their military hospitals—a measure which excited the severest reproaches of the opposition, as contemptibly futile, and totally unworthy of the generosity and humanity of the British nation.

An alteration has been introduced into Mr. Windham's recruiting act, by permitting soldiers, if they chuse it, to enlist for life: this is probably a prelude to the entire abolition of limited service, the principle of which is known to be disapproved by the present war-department.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We scarcely remember any subject which has so long occupied the attention of Parliament as the Orders in Council. Debate has succeeded debate, without throwing much new light on the subject. One cause of this is, that a great deal of time has been bestowed in discussing the legality of these Orders—a question which, in our opinion, should scarcely have been agitated at all, as the proceedings of the French since the revolution have been such as put legality out of the question. The chief arguments against the legality seem to have been taken from a pamphlet entitled, "Orders in Council," and ascribed to a writer of reputation in the political world, but who, in our view of the matter, would have bestowed his time much better in investigating their policy or impolicy, than in searching for law authorities beyond the date of Magna Charta. Leaving the point of legality, therefore, out of the question, let us attend a little to their practical effect. One great reason for their adoption, as Lord Bathurst (the President of the Board of Trade) lately told us, was to relieve our West India Planters, by making the neutrals carrying enemy's produce pay a duty in this country equivalent at least to the saving attached in other respects to the conveyance by a neutral flag. That it has as yet had no good effect on the sugar market is clear enough from the state of prices. "But (says the friends of the measure) have patience for a few months—the continent is in want, and must come to you." To this doctrine the West India merchants seem quite disposed to subscribe, as appeared by their prompt interference on the part of Government at the late meeting of American traders. But the merchants immediately connected with America both in London and Liverpool, the manufacturers throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire, and even the merchants of Hull appear to think very differently. The partial exclusion
of

of our goods from the continent by Bonaparte had made them already suffer severely, and they consider these orders as a death blow. They petition Parliament from all quarters, and alledge, that by these Orders we have done in reality what Bonaparte could do only in appearance—that we have nearly extinguished maritime commerce—an extinction much more pernicious to Great Britain, which depends so much on commerce, than to France, which depends chiefly on agriculture. They alledge that we have unnecessarily deprived ourselves of the various advantages resulting from the neutrality of America, and that we already feel the bad effects of the measure in the rise of almost every commodity. We fear there is a great deal of truth in these allegations; and we consider it matter of regret that the Orders in Council should ever have been adopted. But now that Government have proceeded so far, it is incumbent on loyal subjects to support them. Mr. Canning has told us, on the part both of himself and his colleagues, that he is sincerely desirous of peace. Let us give him credit, then, during a season at least; and, instead of proclaiming aloud our distresses, let us hope that Ministers are actuated by a solicitude to amend past errors, as well as to act with circumspection in future.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the expediency of introducing the use of sugar into the Distilleries, have been occupied with their object nearly the whole of last month. The report of a similar Committee appointed a twelvemonth ago ended by stating, that “under the present system of regulations it was impossible to use sugar, but that it would be advisable to new-model these regulations, to provide for a case of imperious necessity.” The necessity, it will be allowed, has existed, but no progress appears to have been made in the remedy. In England there would be no great difficulty in adopting the use of sugar, because the Distilleries are under the cognizance of the Excise. In Scotland the difficulty would be greater, as illicit stills are kept at work in the remote and hilly districts. But it is in Ireland that the most serious obstacles exist. Not only are illicit stills known to be established throughout the country, but the most respectable inhabitants, the land proprietors, even consider themselves interested in their preservation. It would be madness for a revenue officer to attempt to seize them unless supported by an armed force. The well-known Major Swan destroyed 101 such stills in one day, but it was with the aid of a regiment of soldiers. The landholders consider these distillers their best customers for grain, as they are in the habit of paying ready money; and it is even said, that when on ascertaining the existence of such stills, fines are levied on the parties, the landholders of the district come forward with the money rather than see their customers subjected to ruin. With the country in such a rude state, it would evidently be next to an impossibility to introduce the use of any commodity against the will of the distillers themselves. While their English neighbours were complying with the law in using sugar, they (the Irish) would use barley, in spite of the law, if it suited their purpose. The only remedy then would be, to prohibit the importation of Irish spirits into England. If the use of sugars be enforced in the English Distilleries alone, the consumption, it is thought, will be 38,000s hhds. Were it possible to adopt it generally throughout the three kingdoms, the consumption would exceed 90,000 hhds.

Among other articles which have advanced in price, that of paper should be mentioned. It has risen twice, and the enhancement has been full ten per cent. each time. A further increase of price is threatened. The alledged cause is the want of rags, owing to the stoppage of continental intercourse. The consequence is, that book-printing is suspended, and the consumption confined to Government purposes, to newspapers, and to periodical publications. It is said that several paper-mills have stopped for want of rags.

Easterly winds have prevailed during the whole of last month. They have been favourable for the departure of the India ships which sailed early in the month, but they have much impeded arrivals. Another India fleet is getting ready, and will leave Portsmouth, it is thought, about the middle of the present month, carrying out a supply of troops to our settlements in that quarter. Another West India fleet is also preparing, and is expected to sail about the same time. The first homeward fleet from Jamaica was not expected to sail before

before the middle of the present month, and its arrival cannot consequently take place till the end of June.

Stocks have continued steady during the whole of last month. Their high price is to be ascribed to two causes—abundance of money, and the smallness of the loan.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 3 per Cent. Cons. | - - - - - | 64½ |
| 5 per Cent. Navy | - - - - - | 96½ |
| Omnium | - - - - - | — |
| Imp. 3 p. c. | - - - - - | 7½ 13-16 |
| India Bonds | - - - - - | 1s. dis. par. |
| Exch. Bills | - - - - - | 3s. 6d. prem. |
| Bank for opening | - - - - - | 232½ |
| Lottery Tickets | - - - - - | 21l. |
| Consols for Feb. | - - - - - | 64½ |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in MARCH 1808; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 625l. per share, dividing 40l. per share per annum nett.—Grand Junction, 91l.; ditto Bonds of 50l. at 43l.—Grand Surrey, 45l.—Croydon, 50l.—Kennet and Avon, original, 22l.—Ashby de la Zouch, 22l.—Basingstoke Canal Bonds of 100l. each, at 43l.—Globe Assurance, 110l.—London Assurance, 18l. 10s. each.—West India Dock Stock, 142l. 10s. to 143l. 10s. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 109l. per cent.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MARCH, 1808.

A longer series of dry weather in the early months has, perhaps, never been known, and in consequence the lands have worked admirably, and ought to be in universal forwardness for reception of the spring crops. The heavy lands which were stirred and well laid up in autumn, have worked best. The wheats and all the crops that are up above ground have generally a fine appearance, with the usual exception of chilled and harsh soils, upon which the wheats wear a yellow and sickly hue during the continuance of easterly winds and severe weather, recovering on the advance of spring and warm weather. Rape, tares, rye, &c. for cattle food, are in great want of a change, upon which good crops may be expected. The present severe weather, should it yet continue, will have the effect of making the crop of grass very late.

Turnips remain good upon the ground in Norfolk and in the vicinity of the metropolis; the growers are topping them for the vegetable markets, the roots to be afterwards sold to the cow-keepers. Scarcity of food has reduced lean stock still lower in price, excepting some particular good articles. Pigs dearer. The fall of lambs generally successful. The high price of oil cake has in many parts prevented its use as a fattening article, and feeders in the reach of distilleries are very successfully using wash and grains to stalled oxen; in many instances sending for it twenty miles and upwards. As a vegetable food for cattle, the thousand-headed cabbage has this season proved superior. Stocks of wheat in the country very ample, and, with the exception of the extreme and barren parts of the island, the utmost plenty, an improving husbandry, and the fairest prospect. No intelligence yet of any experiments with treacle for fattening cattle, or of any extra preparations for sowing hemp.

Smithfield. Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton, do. House Lamb, 15s. to 18s. per quarter. Veal, 5s. 6d. to 7s. Pork, 5s. to 7s. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish do. 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d. Fat, 4s. 6d. Skins, 5s. to 6s. 6d. A good ox skin worth but 15s. or 20s.—remarkably low,

FROM

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The wheats and winter tares on cold strong soils, owing to the late prevailing cold winds, still continue to look sickly and thin on the ground; on light warm lands those crops are in a more flourishing state.

The dryness of the weather has been favourable for sowing; much has already been done; the lands being well mellowed by frosts, work kindly.

Ploughing, drilling, and setting beans in the vale and fen countries are already finished, and a large breadth of land has been sown with peas, oats, and barley. From the mellowness of the soil, the harrows made an exceeding fine tilth.

In the fen country they are forward in their sowing, and make good work. Vegetation being severely checked, the meadows and pastures still continue very backward, wanting warm weather.

Hay every where grows scarce and dear. In the fens the green coleseed is all eaten and the sheep sent to market. On the high country the turnip crops remaining prove sound and good; and those of the Swedish kind, now universally sown as a late crop, are equally so, and found to be fattening and nutritious, and are now in many situations preferred, being less subject to depredation, from their being unpalatable and unfit for culinary purposes. The season has been favourable to ewes in year, and the fall of lambs has been hitherto attended with few casualties.

From the scarcity of fodder and the backwardness of the spring, little or no variation has been experienced in the prices of lean stock, since the last Report few sales of any account having been made. Horses of all kinds are much in request, and continue very dear. The pig markets are still high, small stores and fat pork being much wanted. In the fen country last year's barley in general very poor and thin. The high-country farmers are much disappointed in their favourite seed; and it is much to be feared that a loss will be sustained by those farmers who may from custom venture to sow fen barley.

Rapeseed in the low country has recently proved a good speculation, as what last summer sold at 25*l.* now readily obtains 35*l.* per last.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

| ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | SCOTLAND. | | |
|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
| Wheat | 69 | 3 | | 61 | 3 |
| Rye | 47 | 7 | | 49 | 8 |
| Barley | 38 | 11 | | 37 | 3 |
| Oats | 30 | 3 | | 30 | 10 |
| Beans | 55 | 6 | | 59 | 3 |
| Peas | 72 | 1 | | 60 | 5 |
| Oatmeal | 45 | 3 | | 27 | 3 |
| Bigg | — | — | | 31 | 9 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

They who favour the Athenæum with their correspondence will please to take notice, that as the epistolary department is the first in order of printing, it cannot be left open for the admission of articles beyond the middle of the month. This circumstance alone has prevented the insertion in the present number of some letters which would otherwise have appeared without delay.